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A Report by

THE CANADA COUNCIL

6-2] The Canada Council Programme
of Research Grants: An Analysis for
1965/66 to 1968/69



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[6-2] The Canada Council Programme
of Research Grants: An Analysis for
1965/66 to 1968/69

Prepared by

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of the Canada Council and Queen's University

June 1969



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Walter Hettich

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INTRODUCTION

Like other Council activities, the programme of research grants has grown rapidly since 1965/66, the first fiscal year for which the Council received funds through parliamentary appropriations. To realize the extent of the expansion, one must recall the small base from which the programme started. In 1964/65 when Council activities were still financed exclusively from endowment income, \$203,000 were awarded for research projects in the social sciences and the humanities. The figure doubled during the following year. By 1968/69, total awards had increased more than tenfold, reaching \$2.9 million.

To borrow a phrase from the economic historians, we have witnessed the programme's "take-off" during the past four years. For governmental programmes, as for national economies, the initial stage of rapid growth is crucial; it is the time when new initiatives are taken and when the pattern of future operation is established. As a result, it is important to have a clear record of events for the period and to analyse the direction which events are taking. The present report attempts to serve such a dual role. It is designed to document the pattern of requests and awards during the programme's take-off phase and, in addition, to throw light on the extent of participation by different groups of social scientists and humanists.

Before proceeding, it may be useful to place the programme in the framework of other Council activities in the social sciences and the humanities. It is not the largest programme; doctoral fellowships which demanded an expenditure of \$9.3 million in 1968/69 alone have the predominant place.

Nor is it the only programme to assist researchers; leave fellowships and post-doctoral fellowships are also offered.¹ On the other hand, being the major source of funds for freely initiated research in the social sciences and the humanities, the programme is of crucial importance to the development of scholarly work in Canada. In fact, the central position which it occupies gives the pattern of requests and awards significance beyond the programme's operation. No doubt, this pattern provides valuable clues about the overall direction of Canadian research. We realize, of course, that a complete study of research patterns would require much more data than is available; we would need figures not merely on Council programmes but also on the programmes and policies of mission-oriented agencies and, in particular, on the availability of contract research. However, if sufficient care is exercised, interpretation of data on the Council programme can yield useful insights into the characteristics and development of Canadian research.

Before we begin the discussion of the programme, a warning is in order about what the report does not do. It does not deal with the output of scholarly work or other results which can be ascribed to the programme. The main focus is on the number and size of requests and awards. We analyse dollars expended, not articles and books published, and we devote no attention to the improved research content of lectures and courses. Our report is only a first step toward a full programme evaluation. A separate study of broader scope, one which deals with output and results, may well be warranted in addition.

¹ Also excluded are grants under the Killam programme which is administered separately. Such awards are few in numbers, each consisting of a large amount. Their inclusion would distort the pattern of grants in the regular programme.

As pointed out, the report plays a dual role. On the one hand, we have attempted to provide the Council with a complete and fairly detailed historical record of requests and awards, a task requiring the presentation of much statistical material. On the other hand, we try to give an interpretation of the resulting pattern. This dual purpose is reflected in the organization of the text which has been divided into five sections, each ending with numerous statistical tables. Topics which are dealt with include the distribution of requests and awards by disciplines, university and region; the size distribution of grants; success rates; and, finally, variations in programme participation. The report ends with a brief set of concluding remarks.

1. DISTRIBUTION BY DISCIPLINE AND DIVISION

Anybody who has dealt with research applications knows that research work cannot easily be classified according to discipline. Many projects span several traditional disciplines. In other cases one may deal with work breaking new ground both in methodology and subject matter. In spite of these difficulties, most people would admit the usefulness of traditionally defined disciplines as the basis for classifying information. Ordering of the data is necessary to determine changing trends and patterns of distribution, and use of traditional disciplines makes it possible to compare figures on research applications and awards with the population of potential applicants in various fields.

Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show applications and awards, classified by discipline. Together, they give a comprehensive record of the four-year period, containing information both on dollar amounts and on the number of projects and participating

scholars. It should be noted that projects have been classified according to topic rather than the departmental affiliation of the main researcher. The list of disciplines on which the tables are based will be used consistently throughout the report. It should not be looked upon as having any particular significance for Council policy or practice, having been designed merely to allow compilation of data in a consistent manner. The categories "other humanities" and "other social sciences" show that the list is far from being complete. They include projects in such fields as business administration, education, journalism and library science as well as projects which are interdisciplinary in character and which cannot easily be assigned to one of the listed disciplines.

The two tables document the rapid increase in both applications and awards in detail. It is clear that all disciplines shared in the expansion with the dollar amounts, the number of projects, and the number of scholars all growing at the same time. One should note that the number of researchers exceeds the number of projects in most disciplines. The Canada Council supports many projects involving the joint efforts of several scholars.

It is interesting to compare disciplines according to the number and size of applications and awards. Since we may expect considerable fluctuations from year to year in any one discipline, such a comparison is best made for the period as a whole. Table 1.3 presents the sums of applications and awards by discipline. Both the number of projects and the total dollar amounts have been ranked according to size. Looking first at projects, one finds history in first place with a total of 384 applications and 316 awards. It is followed by English, sociology, economics and political science. One may note that the

ranking for these disciplines is identical for applications and for awards. This is a coincidence and differences in rank are well possible as the example of art history demonstrates. Such differences derive from variations in success rates, a topic which will be taken up later in a separate section.

While historians submitted the largest number of projects, they did not request the largest total amount in grants, nor did they receive the greatest sum in awards. When we rank applications and awards in dollars, sociology heads the list. History drops to second place while economics ranks third in applications and fourth in awards. English, formerly the runner-up, is in sixth place. The change in rank is of course related to differences in the cost of doing research, a question which will be dealt with in more detail in a later section where we shall present data on the average size of applications and awards by discipline.

To many people, aggregation of projects by discipline is only a first step. Much of the discussion of grants policy and science policy is carried on in reference to groupings of disciplines. It is useful therefore to distinguish between two broad areas of study - the social sciences and the humanities - and to tabulate applications and awards separately for each one. Besides lending assistance to the general discussion, the use of broad groupings has a second justification. Since a great many applications and awards are involved in each area, year-to-year differences will be affected less by random fluctuations, thus representing true changes in underlying trends.

Table 1.4 gives applications and awards for the humanities and the social sciences. For lack of a better term, this two-way classification is referred

to as a presentation "by division". The table is based on the preceding one with notes at the bottom explaining assignment of disciplines to either category. Since the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the main source of published Canadian statistics, follows different conventions, it should perhaps be pointed out that we include mathematics among the humanities while linguistics and archaeology are considered social sciences.

The proportion of applications and awards for each area has not changed much over the four-year period. In 1965/66, 19.5 per cent of applications and 20.1 per cent of awards in dollars involved the humanities. Four years later, the figures were 20.3 and 23.0 per cent (Table 1.5). The share of the humanities rose temporarily in the intervening years, but on the whole the percentage figures seem to point to a stable relationship. The same holds true when we consider the number of projects in each division rather than the dollar amounts. Here in fact, the relative shares deviate even less. In 1965/66, 37.8 per cent of all projects submitted and 39.8 per cent of all projects approved were to be carried out by humanists. In 1968/69, the corresponding percentages were 36.9 and 37.7.

The observed stability in the percentage distribution is quite remarkable when the very high rates of growth in the programme are taken into account. Table 1.6 shows percentage increases from year to year and for the whole period. Overall, the number of applications grew by 401 per cent while the number of awards increased by 434 per cent. Calculated in dollar terms, growth is even greater, a fact indicating that both the number and the average size of projects increased. For the four-year period, applications in dollars rose by 684 per cent and awards - not far behind - increased by 603 per cent.

Figures for the whole period disguise an important phenomenon. While very high from the first to the second year, the rate of increase dropped in subsequent years. The drop is most noticeable between the second and third years when growth is calculated on the basis of applications and between the third and fourth years when we look at the increase in dollar amounts. While there is considerable variation in the rate of growth for the two divisions, the changes tend to move in the same direction. The discussion in Section Four, which will deal with the relation of successful to total applications, i.e. , with the rate of success, can be expected to throw further light on the forces behind Table 1.6.

Table 1.1

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by Discipline

Applications and Awards in \$

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
<u>Anthropology</u>	-	-	58,757	57,257	145,051	107,716	225,118	163,969
<u>Archaeology</u>	3,000	3,000	35,072	33,572	10,673	10,673	65,754	43,286
<u>Demography</u>	-	-	9,375	9,375	58,850	7,150	32,595	11,645
<u>Economics</u>	85,789	56,750	99,235	84,785	178,802	133,419	546,066	263,282
<u>Fine Arts</u>								
Architecture	5,710	5,710	5,800	1,400	59,934	15,734	35,691	9,836
Art History	2,900	1,400	39,540	19,300	71,238	61,062	58,898	49,161
Music	9,155	5,355	12,600	9,300	10,375	10,375	65,726	55,450
<u>Geography</u>	3,350	1,850	89,208	34,059	118,428	85,654	240,352	161,657
<u>History</u>	28,333	22,028	153,884	101,487	314,818	246,694	481,775	368,837
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	4,449	-	15,600	15,600	14,000	14,000	-	-
<u>Language & Literature</u>								
Asian	12,000	10,500	3,000	1,500	18,660	17,160	43,716	40,844
Classics	2,435	935	14,952	11,280	18,059	18,059	54,422	45,759
English	30,695	26,350	82,793	60,668	200,127	176,020	271,736	222,923
French	11,355	7,650	52,883	33,343	78,216	72,846	114,331	91,736
German	884	884	14,415	14,415	38,946	38,946	33,302	21,905
Italian	3,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	9,402	9,402	11,300	11,300
Slavic (Russian)	3,850	2,350	6,850	4,300	18,516	15,458	30,647	24,859
Spanish	3,750	3,750	15,395	14,695	17,377	14,977	44,946	37,374

See notes on next page.

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Table 1.1 (cont.)

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
<u>Law</u>	11,500	11,500	21,525	16,525	85,400	85,400	175,517	171,882
<u>Linguistics</u>	27,335	22,335	71,553	69,289	94,823	81,061	261,934	212,986
<u>Mathematics</u>	2,953	2,953	25,650	25,650	50,400	50,400	7,755	4,355
<u>Philosophy</u>	5,820	4,630	43,637	36,937	83,846	68,519	63,507	46,319
<u>Political Science</u>	48,612	46,558	63,726	57,125	352,324	284,420	293,000	209,289
<u>Social Psychology</u>	17,376	13,676	121,223	95,430	224,596	181,266	313,419	243,300
<u>Sociology</u>	180,000	141,450	265,333	151,810	361,850	218,264	639,062	378,370
<u>Other Humanities</u>	((16,461	9,361	51,150	26,435	11,122	5,322
	(27,240	(19,680						
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	((35,747	12,537	99,338	50,743	47,302	7,912
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>531,491</u>	<u>412,794</u>	<u>1,376,214</u>	<u>983,000</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

Notes: Grants are listed under the fiscal year in which they were awarded.

The categories "Other Humanities" and "Other Social Sciences" contain projects of an interdisciplinary nature as well as some projects in disciplines not listed separately. Projects in Business Administration and Education are included in "Other Social Sciences".

Table 1.2

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by Discipline

Number of Applications, Applicants, and Awards

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved
<u>Anthropology</u>			(16) 12	(15) 11	(19) 17	(15) 15	(38) 34	(31) 27
<u>Archaeology</u>	2	2	(9) 9	(8) 8	(5) 5	(5) 5	(18) 16	(14) 14
<u>Demography</u>			(2) 2	(2) 2	(7) 3	(2) 2	(8) 7	(5) 5
<u>Economics</u>	28	23	(37) 32	(30) 27	(41) 34	(35) 28	(84) 70	(71) 59
<u>Fine Arts</u>								
Architecture	4	4	(5) 5	(1) 1	(10) 10	(5) 5	(9) 9	(5) 5
Art History	2	1	(26) 24	(11) 9	(16) 16	(14) 14	(22) 22	(19) 19
Music	2	2	(10) 10	(7) 7	(6) 6	(6) 6	(16) 11	(15) 10
<u>Geography</u>	3	2	(26) 26	(17) 17	(31) 27	(22) 22	(41) 35	(31) 27
<u>History</u>	21	15	(91) 90	(61) 61	(116) 106	(103) 92	(170) 167	(151) 148
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	1		(2) 2	(2) 2	(4) 1	(4) 1		
<u>Language & Literature</u>								
Asian	1	1	(2) 2	(1) 1	(4) 4	(3) 3	(10) 10	(8) 8
Classics	2	1	(13) 13	(9) 9	(10) 10	(10) 10	(24) 22	(22) 20
English	26	22	(62) 60	(44) 42	(99) 97	(93) 91	(117) 114	(101) 98
French	10	7	(40) 40	(24) 24	(43) 43	(42) 42	(54) 54	(51) 51
German	2	1	(1) 1	(1) 1	(17) 17	(17) 17	(20) 20	(16) 16
Italian	1	1	(10) 10	(10) 10	(4) 4	(4) 4	(4) 4	(4) 4
Slavic (Russian)	3	2	(3) 3	(2) 2	(9) 9	(7) 7	(14) 14	(13) 13
Spanish	3	3	(8) 8	(7) 7	(9) 9	(8) 8	(20) 19	(17) 17
<u>Law</u>	4	4	(12) 10	(9) 7	(12) 9	(12) 9	(25) 20	(24) 19
<u>Linguistics</u>	6	6	(13) 10	(11) 8	(15) 13	(11) 11	(36) 35	(30) 29
<u>Mathematics</u>	2	2	(2) 2	(2) 2	(2) 2	(2) 2	(2) 2	(1) 1
<u>Philosophy</u>	4	3	(28) 28	(21) 21	(37) 35	(31) 31	(27) 27	(23) 23
<u>Political Science</u>	13	12	(28) 28	(21) 21	(64) 61	(54) 51	(61) 54	(49) 43
<u>Social Psychology</u>	8	5	(28) 26	(17) 15	(39) 35	(34) 30	(44) 42	(36) 34

See note on next page.

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Table 1.2 (cont.)

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved
<u>Sociology</u>	20	15	(52) 50	(28) 26	(80) 66	(60) 51	(91) 82	(73) 66
<u>Other Humanities</u>	(((12) 12	(7) 7	(11) 10	(8) 7	(5) 5	(3) 3
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	(12	(9	(15) 12	(3) 2	(25) 22	(18) 15	(7) 7	(4) 4
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>(553) 527</u>	<u>(371) 350</u>	<u>(735) 671</u>	<u>(625) 579</u>	<u>(967) 902</u>	<u>(817) 763</u>

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved. Such figures are not available for 1965/66.

The categories "Other Humanities" and "Other Social Sciences" contain projects of an interdisciplinary nature as well as some projects in disciplines not listed separately.

Table 1.3

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Sum of Applications and Awards by Discipline

Discipline	Applications		Rank		Awards		Rank	
	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Applications in \$	Col. 1	Col. 2	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Awards in \$	Col. 5	Col. 6
<u>Anthropology</u>	63	428,926	12	9	53	328,942	11	8
<u>Archaeology</u>	32	114,499	17	15	29	90,531	17	15
<u>Demography</u>	12	100,820	22	17	9	28,170	23	25
<u>Economics</u>	164	909,892	4	3	137	538,236	4	4
<u>Fine Arts</u>								
Architecture	28	107,135	19	16	15	32,680	21	23
Art History	64	172,576	11	14	43	130,923	13	14
Music	29	97,856	18	18	25	80,480	18	17
<u>Geography</u>	91	451,338	9	8	68	283,220	9	10
<u>History</u>	384	978,810	1	2	316	739,046	1	2
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	4	34,049	24	25	3	29,600	25	24
<u>Language & Literature</u>								
Asian	17	77,376	21	23	13	70,004	22	21
Classics	47	89,868	13	19	40	76,033	14	19
English	297	585,351	2	6	253	485,961	2	6
French	147	256,785	6	12	124	205,575	6	11
German	40	87,547	15	20	35	76,150	16	18
Italian	19	25,702	20	26	19	24,202	20	26
Slavic (Russian)	29	59,863	18	24	24	46,967	19	22
Spanish	39	81,468	16	22	35	70,796	16	20
<u>Law</u>	43	293,942	14	10	39	285,307	15	9
<u>Linguistics</u>	64	455,645	11	7	54	385,671	10	7
<u>Mathematics</u>	8	86,758	23	21	7	83,358	24	16
<u>Philosophy</u>	94	196,810	8	13	78	156,405	8	12
<u>Political Science</u>	156	757,662	5	4	127	597,392	5	3
<u>Social Psychology</u>	111	676,614	7	5	84	533,672	7	5
<u>Sociology</u>	218	1,446,245	3	1	158	889,894	3	1
<u>Other</u>	80	288,360	10	11	47	131,990	12	13
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>8,861,897</u>	-	-	<u>1,835</u>	<u>6,401,205</u>	-	-

Notes: Among applications, Art History and Linguistics are in 11th place with 64 applications each while Music and Slavic (Russian) are in 18th place with 29 applications each.

Among awards, German and Spanish are in 16th place with 35 awards each.

The category "Other" contains Other Humanities and Other Social Sciences. See Table 1.1 for definition of terms.

Table 1.4

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by Division

Applications and Awards in \$

Division	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities ¹	103,537	82,997	336,426	244,149	726,246	595,393	847,099	667,143
Social Sciences ²	427,954	329,797	1,039,788	738,851	2,058,953	1,506,460	3,321,894	2,236,415
<u>Total</u>	<u>531,491</u>	<u>412,794</u>	<u>1,376,214</u>	<u>983,000</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

Number of Applications, Applicants, and Awards³

Division	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities	(n.a.) 68	(n.a.) 56	(222) 218	(147) 143	(277) 272	(250) 247	(344) 333	(298) 288
Social Sciences	(n.a.) 112	(n.a.) 87	(331) 309	(224) 207	(458) 399	(375) 332	(623) 569	(519) 475
<u>Total</u>	<u>(n.a.) 180</u>	<u>(n.a.) 143</u>	<u>(553) 527</u>	<u>(371) 350</u>	<u>(735) 671</u>	<u>(625) 579</u>	<u>(967) 902</u>	<u>(817) 763</u>

Notes: 1 Includes Fine Arts, Language and Literature, Mathematics, Philosophy, and Other Humanities.

2 Includes Anthropology, Archaeology, Demography, Economics, Geography, History, Industrial Relations, Law, Linguistics, Political Science, Social Psychology, Sociology, and Other Social Sciences.

3 Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved

Table 1.5

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Percentage Distribution by Division

Percentage Distribution of Applications and Awards in \$

Division	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities*	% 19.5	% 20.1	% 24.4	% 24.8	% 26.1	% 28.3	% 20.3	% 23.0
Social Sciences*	80.5	79.9	75.6	75.2	73.9	71.7	79.7	77.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Percentage Distribution of the Number of Applications and Awards

Division	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities*	% 37.8	% 39.2	% 41.4	% 40.9	% 40.5	% 42.7	% 36.9	% 37.7
Social Sciences*	62.2	60.8	58.6	59.1	59.5	57.3	63.1	62.3
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Percentage Increase by Division

Increase in the \$ Value of Applications and Awards

Division	1965/66 - 1966/67		1966/67 - 1967/68		1967/68 - 1968/69		1965/66 - 1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Humanities*	224.9	194.2	115.9	143.9	16.6	12.1	718.2	703.8
Social Sciences*	143.0	124.0	98.0	103.9	61.3	48.5	676.2	578.1
<u>Total</u>	<u>158.9</u>	<u>138.1</u>	<u>102.4</u>	<u>113.8</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>684.4</u>	<u>603.4</u>

Increase in the Number of Applications and Awards

Division	1965/66 - 1966/67		1966/67 - 1967/68		1967/68 - 1968/69		1965/66 - 1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Humanities*	220.6	155.4	24.8	72.7	22.4	16.6	389.7	414.3
Social Sciences*	175.9	137.9	29.1	60.4	42.6	43.1	408.0	446.0
<u>Total</u>	<u>192.8</u>	<u>144.8</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>401.1</u>	<u>433.6</u>

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

2. DISTRIBUTION BY UNIVERSITY AND REGION

The Canada Council supports the work of scholars through its programme of research grants; the programme is not aimed at universities or educational institutions as such. Nevertheless, the great majority of applicants are university teachers with a professional affiliation to a Canadian university or college, and it is useful, both for the Council and for the universities, to have a list of grants classified by institution of affiliation. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 summarize data on applications and awards on this basis. All AUCC member institutions from which a request originated are listed by name. Data on other post-secondary educational institutions are given in summary form by province. All applications and awards involving researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education have been grouped together in the category "other" at the bottom of the tables.

The data on particular institutions are difficult to interpret. For most universities and colleges, the total number of applications and awards is small in any given year. Random factors can have a substantial influence, and success or failure of a particular project can affect the figures substantially. While the data in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 no doubt could be used to throw light on the flourishing of free research in various institutions, one would need a great deal of supplementary information on each university in order to give a proper interpretation. Attempting no such thing, we merely rank all institutions according to the total number of projects submitted and the sum of applications and awards in dollars over the four-year period. The results, contained in Table 2.3, lead to an understanding of where the major centers of research in the social sciences and the humanities are located.

As would be expected, the University of Toronto heads the list. If we rank institutions according to the total number of projects submitted, Toronto is followed by McGill, British Columbia, Montreal, Alberta, York, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Queen's and Calgary. The sequence differs slightly if dollar amounts or the number of awards are used as a basis for ranking with Laval and Waterloo joining the top ten universities. There is considerable concentration of research among the first ten - they account for 57 per cent of all successful projects and 65 per cent of the total amount awarded during the period.

The development of universities, while influenced by the programmes of the federal research councils, is determined mainly by provincial policies. In a paper on the growth of university teaching staff¹, it was shown that rates of development differed considerably among the major regions. Because of the strong link between the demand for grants and the growth of university staff, it is interesting to study the changing regional pattern of applications and awards.

Table 2.4 provides the basis for a discussion of the regional pattern. A distinction is made between grants to researchers affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education and grants to scholars having no such affiliation. University research has been broken down by region for each of the four years.

The implications of the regional pattern are more easily understood by looking at the changing percentage distribution. Table 2.5 gives the share of each region in annual applications and awards. Table 2.6 throws light on the same question by showing rates of increase in applications and awards.

¹ "Growth and Characteristics of University Teaching Staff in the Social Sciences and the Humanities 1956-57 to 1967-68," a Report by the Canada Council, prepared by Dr. Walter P. Hettich. May 1969.

Together, they reveal an interesting pattern. Researchers in British Columbia and the Prairies increased their participation and their share in the programme substantially. In 1965/66, applications from the Western provinces amounted to 20.5 per cent of all projects submitted and 13.2 per cent of total dollars requested. By 1968/69, these figures had risen to 27.4 and 28.6 per cent. Quebec's participation, on the other hand, showed a relative decline. Applications from Quebec fell from 25.6 (40.1) per cent in 1965/66 to 15.4 (21.6) per cent in 1968/69. The drop occurred in the first half of the period and a new stable level seems to have been reached in the last two years. The shares of both Ontario and the Atlantic provinces showed little change. Ontario, with the largest and best-qualified teaching force, has a predominant place among regions. It is interesting to note the correspondence between rates of growth in research applications and rates of growth in the number of university teachers. The separate study already mentioned did reveal a substantially greater percentage increase of staff in the West than in the other regions. One would expect this surging ahead to be a temporary phenomenon although such an assumption is no more than speculation at this time. Finally, the tables throw some light on the participation of researchers not affiliated with educational institutions. The share of this group has remained fairly stable over the four-year period, oscillating around a figure of six per cent. While important work is no doubt done by unaffiliated researchers, it is clear from the data that the major demand for Council support comes from the university community.

Table 2.1

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by University of Affiliation

Applications and Awards in \$

University of Affiliation	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
British Columbia	10,353	10,353	140,185	88,898	118,074	99,426	231,979	145,333
Notre Dame	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,920
Simon Fraser	-	-	6,469	6,469	58,396	40,742	84,937	57,983
Victoria	2,690	1,500	20,969	20,969	28,245	25,680	96,732	64,128
Other post-secondary	-	-	1,900	1,900	400	400	3,650	3,650
PRAIRIES								
Alberta	12,855	9,250	51,492	20,802	198,451	151,031	405,651	190,805
Brandon	-	-	400	-	1,400	400	-	-
Calgary	-	-	34,433	24,533	124,601	87,850	140,133	109,440
Lethbridge	-	-	5,143	-	6,725	5,350	13,179	7,300
Manitoba	19,840	14,235	75,092	33,216	95,190	50,940	135,906	68,255
St. Paul's	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,130	-
Saskatchewan	24,699	14,900	27,141	11,307	46,385	38,385	70,923	28,026
Winnipeg	-	-	1,970	-	-	-	4,000	-
ONTARIO								
Brock	-	-	1,550	1,550	37,587	4,202	32,680	14,670
Carleton	24,550	23,550	17,210	15,310	33,805	32,324	170,370	100,748
Guelph	-	-	16,325	11,275	55,974	29,919	36,962	29,683
Lakehead	-	-	2,350	1,000	4,200	4,200	3,076	-
Laurentian	7,800	4,000	-	-	11,436	9,281	55,303	37,763
McMaster	4,500	4,500	17,500	11,700	111,417	91,254	84,553	63,483
Ottawa	12,130	9,650	42,325	13,852	82,583	63,580	98,389	77,076
Saint Paul	-	-	-	-	3,050	3,050	3,400	1,900
Queen's	66,674	54,505	35,106	35,106	142,406	142,406	130,114	97,766
Royal Military College	2,288	2,288	4,825	1,825	4,061	4,061	9,528	9,528
Toronto	34,024	29,524	194,579	179,043	254,443	254,443	436,894	395,421
St. Michael's	-	-	1,894	1,894	2,750	2,750	4,022	4,022
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,976	3,976
Victoria	-	-	300	-	7,356	7,356	20,936	18,406
Trent	1,500	1,500	15,795	14,295	8,045	8,045	42,093	23,593

See notes on next page.

Table 2.1 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
ONTARIO (cont.)								
Waterloo	5,400	5,400	51,190	45,790	81,805	74,960	154,320	99,985
St. Jerome's	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Waterloo Lutheran	-	-	1,400	1,400	10,388	2,220	3,334	2,904
Western Ontario	14,626	12,526	87,069	84,069	103,772	99,472	88,398	84,327
Huron	-	-	-	-	1,102	1,102	1,008	-
Windsor	3,000	1,500	13,250	9,022	23,676	23,676	39,736	29,531
York	26,535	24,535	29,547	25,007	211,764	177,260	217,409	143,328
Other post-secondary	1,500	1,500	9,800	8,300	16,170	16,170	2,900	1,450
QUEBEC								
Bishop's	-	-	1,580	1,580	-	-	6,398	4,813
Laval	26,558	25,083	85,537	40,947	101,980	93,110	99,344	94,319
McGill	71,719	50,580	67,902	65,202	159,690	119,134	287,198	260,157
Montreal	113,400	82,700	131,884	110,199	243,850	124,514	356,632	289,328
Loyola	-	-	3,800	3,800	2,775	2,775	16,051	16,051
Marianopolis	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	8,275	2,415
Sherbrooke	-	-	29,700	27,700	53,617	53,617	24,600	15,750
Sir George Williams	1,400	1,400	30,214	17,335	25,222	10,032	93,842	14,602
Other post-secondary	-	-	1,700	1,700	-	-	8,040	8,040
ATLANTIC								
Acadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,495	2,495
Dalhousie	5,398	4,098	4,250	2,900	29,415	20,285	24,441	21,951
Memorial	1,000	-	8,480	2,980	17,600	10,100	46,310	43,310
Moncton	-	-	2,700	2,200	4,945	1,900	41,891	5,000
Mount Allison	950	950	1,200	1,200	2,326	2,326	4,220	4,220
New Brunswick	8,132	7,382	8,800	5,800	36,877	16,527	20,656	18,849
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical College	-	-	-	-	4,194	4,194	-	-
Prince of Wales	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,400	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	-	-	-	-	5,280	3,780	7,148	4,374
Saint Mary's	885	-	4,000	-	800	800	1,271	1,271
Other post-secondary	-	-	-	-	2,200	1,400	2,500	-
OTHER	27,085	15,385	85,058	30,925	206,371	83,024	282,560	177,713
TOTAL	531,491	412,794	1,376,214	983,000	2,785,199	2,101,853	4,168,993	2,903,558

Notes: Grants are listed under the fiscal year in which they were awarded.

The category "Other" contains grants to scholars who, at the time of their application, were not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

Table 2.2

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by University of Affiliation

Number of Applications, Applicants and Awards

University of Affiliation	1965/66		1966/67				1967/68				1968/69			
	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved		Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved		Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved	
BRITISH COLUMBIA														
British Columbia	7	7	(40)	38	(31)	29	(40)	39	(36)	35	(63)	60	(55)	54
Notre Dame	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1
Simon Fraser	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	(21)	18	(16)	16	(30)	30	(23)	23
Victoria	2	1	(7)	7	(7)	7	(7)	7	(5)	5	(18)	18	(13)	13
Other post-secondary	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2
PRAIRIES														
Alberta	8	6	(17)	16	(13)	12	(36)	32	(29)	29	(58)	49	(40)	34
Brandon	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	(2)	2	(1)	1	-	-	-	-
Calgary	-	-	(9)	9	(7)	7	(40)	40	(32)	32	(39)	38	(33)	32
Lethbridge	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	(5)	5	(4)	4	(4)	4	(3)	3
Manitoba	13	8	(35)	32	(18)	17	(26)	24	(20)	19	(22)	21	(17)	17
St. Paul's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	-	-
Saskatchewan	7	5	(21)	21	(9)	9	(21)	21	(18)	18	(21)	21	(14)	14
Winnipeg	-	-	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	-	-
ONTARIO														
Brock	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(5)	5	(3)	3	(4)	4	(4)	4
Carleton	6	5	(12)	12	(10)	10	(18)	15	(17)	14	(31)	29	(27)	26
Guelph	-	-	(6)	6	(3)	3	(16)	16	(13)	13	(18)	18	(14)	14
Lakehead	-	-	(3)	3	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	-	-
Laurentian	1	1	-	-	-	-	(4)	4	(3)	3	(11)	8	(10)	7
McMaster	3	3	(13)	13	(9)	9	(21)	19	(17)	17	(28)	27	(26)	25
Ottawa	7	5	(15)	14	(8)	8	(22)	21	(18)	17	(34)	31	(32)	29
Saint Paul	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	1
Queen's	16	16	(12)	12	(12)	12	(34)	29	(34)	29	(39)	32	(36)	29
Royal Military College	2	2	(4)	4	(2)	2	(3)	3	(3)	3	(7)	7	(7)	7
Toronto	17	15	(65)	60	(53)	48	(68)	64	(68)	64	(104)	100	(99)	95
St. Michael's	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2
Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2
Victoria	-	-	(1)	1	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	(11)	11	(10)	10
Trent	1	1	(8)	8	(7)	7	(5)	5	(5)	5	(14)	14	(13)	13
Waterloo	4	4	(24)	24	(20)	20	(23)	23	(22)	22	(31)	30	(26)	25
St. Jerome's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1
Waterloo Lutheran	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(3)	3	(1)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2
Western Ontario	8	6	(15)	13	(13)	11	(35)	32	(34)	31	(35)	35	(33)	33
Huron	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	-	-
Windsor	2	1	(12)	12	(8)	8	(11)	9	(11)	9	(17)	15	(15)	13
York	2	2	(21)	21	(16)	16	(41)	32	(35)	26	(44)	38	(39)	35
Other post-secondary	1	1	(2)	2	(1)	1	(4)	4	(4)	4	(2)	2	(1)	1

Table 2.2 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	1965/66		1966/67				1967/68				1968/69			
	Number of Projects Submitted	Number of Projects Approved	Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved		Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved		Number of Projects Submitted		Number of Projects Approved	
QUEBEC														
Bishop's	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	(4)	4	(3)	3
Laval	11	10	(28)	24	(15)	13	(15)	15	(14)	14	(20)	19	(18)	17
McGill	22	18	(23)	21	(20)	18	(52)	49	(44)	42	(64)	56	(58)	50
Montreal	12	9	(36)	34	(27)	25	(46)	33	(32)	26	(44)	38	(39)	35
Loyola	-	-	(3)	3	(3)	3	(3)	3	(3)	3	(5)	5	(5)	5
Marianopolis	-	-	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	(1)	1
Sherbrooke	-	-	(6)	4	(5)	3	(5)	3	(5)	3	(2)	2	(1)	1
Sir George Williams	1	1	(13)	13	(7)	7	(7)	7	(4)	4	(9)	9	(5)	5
Other post-secondary	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	(4)	4	(4)	4
ATLANTIC														
Acadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1
Dalhousie	4	3	(3)	3	(2)	2	(8)	8	(7)	7	(10)	10	(9)	9
Memorial	1	-	(7)	7	(3)	3	(5)	5	(4)	4	(14)	10	(13)	9
Moncton	-	-	(3)	3	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	1	(4)	4	(2)	2
Mount Allison	1	1	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2
New Brunswick	7	6	(6)	6	(4)	4	(13)	13	(12)	12	(14)	14	(13)	13
Nova Scotia Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	2	(2)	2	-	-	-	-
Prince of Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	-	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	3	(2)	2	(3)	3	(2)	2
Saint Mary's	1	-	(3)	3	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(2)	2	(2)	2
Other post-secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	-	-
OTHER	13	6	(62)	60	(23)	21	(51)	44	(34)	27	(59)	56	(38)	35
TOTAL	<u>180</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>(553)</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>(371)</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>(735)</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>(625)</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>(967)</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>(817)</u>	<u>763</u>

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

The category "Other" contains grants to scholars who, at the time of their application, were not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

Table 2.3

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Sum of Applications and Awards by University of Affiliation

University of Affiliation	Applications		Rank		Awards		Rank	
	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Applications in \$	Col. 1	Col. 2	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Awards in \$	Col. 5	Col. 6
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
British Columbia	144	500,591	4	6	125	344,010	3	6
Notre Dame	1	2,000	34	47	1	1,920	34	45
Simon Fraser	50	149,802	17	19	41	105,194	17	17
Victoria	34	148,636	20	20	26	112,277	21	18
Other post-secondary British Columbia	5	5,950	30	42	5	5,950	30	39
PRAIRIES								
Alberta	105	668,449	6	3	81	371,888	8	4
Brandon	3	1,800	32	48	1	400	34	47
Calgary	87	299,167	11	11	71	221,823	11	12
Lethbridge	10	25,047	26	32	7	12,650	28	32
Manitoba	90	326,028	8	9	61	166,646	13	16
St. Paul's	1	4,130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	70	169,148	14	17	46	92,618	16	20
Winnipeg	4	5,970	31	41	-	-	35	48
ONTARIO								
Brock	10	71,817	26	27	8	20,422	27	30
Carleton	62	245,935	16	14	55	171,932	14	13
Guelph	40	109,261	18	21	30	70,877	20	21
Lakehead	6	9,626	29	37	2	5,200	33	40
Laurentian	13	74,539	25	24	11	51,044	26	24
McMaster	62	217,970	16	16	54	170,937	15	14
Ottawa	73	235,427	13	15	59	164,158	12	15
Saint Paul	4	6,450	-	-	3	4,950	-	-
Queen's	89	374,300	10	8	86	329,783	6	7
Royal Military College	16	20,702	24	33	14	17,702	25	31
Toronto	241	919,940	1	1	222	858,431	1	1
St. Michael's	4	8,666	-	-	4	8,666	-	-
Trinity	2	3,976	-	-	2	3,976	-	-
Victoria	14	28,592	-	-	12	25,762	-	-
Trent	28	67,433	21	28	26	47,433	21	27
Waterloo	81	292,715	12	13	71	226,135	10	11
St. Jerome's	1	2,500	-	-	1	2,500	-	-
Waterloo Lutheran	6	15,122	29	34	4	6,524	31	37
Western Ontario	88	293,865	9	12	81	280,394	7	9
Huron	2	2,110	-	-	1	1,102	-	-
Windsor	38	79,662	19	23	31	63,729	19	22
York	93	485,255	7	7	79	370,130	9	5
Other post-secondary Ontario	9	30,370	27	31	7	27,420	28	29

See notes on page 25.

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Table 2.3 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	Applications		Rank		Awards		Rank	
	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Applications in \$	Col. 1	Col. 2	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Awards in \$	Col. 5	Col. 6
QUEBEC								
Bishop's	5	7,978	30	39	4	6,393	31	38
Laval	69	313,419	15	10	54	253,459	15	10
McGill	148	586,509	3	5	128	495,073	2	3
Montreal	117	845,766	5	2	95	606,741	4	2
Loyola	11	22,626	-	-	11	22,626	-	-
Marianopolis	4	10,475	-	-	1	2,415	-	-
Sherbrooke	9	107,917	27	22	7	97,067	28	19
Sir George Williams	30	150,678	20	18	17	43,369	23	28
Other post-secondary Quebec	6	9,740	29	36	6	9,740	29	33
ATLANTIC								
Acadia	1	2,495	34	45	1	2,495	34	42
Dalhousie	25	63,504	22	29	21	49,234	22	25
Memorial	23	73,390	23	26	16	56,390	24	23
Moncton	9	49,536	27	30	5	9,100	30	34
Mount Allison	6	8,696	29	38	6	8,696	29	35
New Brunswick	40	74,465	18	25	35	48,558	18	26
Nova Scotia Technical College	2	4,194	33	44	2	4,194	33	41
Prince of Wales	1	2,400	34	46	1	2,400	34	43
St. Francis Xavier	6	12,428	29	35	4	8,154	31	36
Saint Mary's	7	6,956	28	40	3	2,071	32	44
Other post-secondary Atlantic	2	4,700	33	43	1	1,400	34	46
OTHER	173	601,074	2	4	89	307,047	5	8
TOTAL	<u>2,280</u>	<u>8,861,897</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>6,401,205</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>48</u>

See notes on next page.

Table 2.3 (Notes)

Notes: The following institutions are tied in rank:

Applications (Rank by Total Number)

16th place	- 62 projects:	Carleton and McMaster
18th place	- 40 projects:	Guelph and New Brunswick
26th place	- 10 projects:	Lethbridge and Brock
27th place	- 9 projects:	Other post-secondary (Ontario), Sherbrooke and Moncton
29th place	- 6 projects:	Lakehead, Waterloo Lutheran, Other post-secondary (Quebec), Mount Allison and St. Francis Xavier
30th place	- 5 projects:	Other post-secondary (British Columbia) and Bishop's
33rd place	- 2 projects:	Nova Scotia Technical College and Other post-secondary (Atlantic)
34th place	- 1 project:	Notre Dame, Acadia and Prince of Wales

Awards (Rank by Total Number)

15th place	- 54 projects:	McMaster and Laval
21st place	- 26 projects:	Victoria and Trent
28th place	- 7 projects:	Lethbridge, Other post-secondary (Ontario) and Sherbrooke
29th place	- 6 projects:	Other post-secondary (Quebec) and Mount Allison
30th place	- 5 projects:	Other post-secondary (British Columbia) and Moncton
31st place	- 4 projects:	Waterloo Lutheran, Bishop's and St. Francis Xavier
33rd place	- 2 projects:	Lakehead and Nova Scotia Technical College
34th place	- 1 project:	Notre Dame, Brandon, Acadia, Prince of Wales and Other post-secondary (Atlantic)

St. Paul's College was included with the University of Manitoba; Saint Paul University was included with Ottawa University; the universities of St. Michael's, Trinity and Victoria were included with the University of Toronto; St. Jerome's with Waterloo; Huron with Western Ontario; Loyola and Marianopolis with Montreal.

Table 2.4

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69 by Type of Recipient and Region

Applications and Awards in \$

	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research	13,043	11,853	169,523	118,236	205,115	166,248	419,298	273,014
British Columbia	57,394	38,385	195,671	89,858	472,752	333,956	773,922	403,826
Prairies	204,527	174,978	542,015	460,438	1,207,790	1,051,731	1,641,901	1,242,060
Ontario	213,077	159,763	354,517	268,463	587,134	403,182	900,380	705,475
Quebec	16,365	12,430	29,430	15,080	106,037	63,712	150,932	101,470
Atlantic								
Other ¹	27,085	15,385	85,058	30,925	206,371	83,024	282,560	177,713
Total	<u>531,491</u>	<u>412,794</u>	<u>1,376,214</u>	<u>983,000</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

2

Number of Applications, Applicants and Awards

	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research	(n.a.) 9	(n.a.) 8	(51) 49	(42) 40	(69) 65	(58) 57	(114) 111	(94) 93
British Columbia	(n.a.) 28	(n.a.) 19	(86) 82	(47) 45	(130) 124	(104) 103	(147) 136	(107) 100
Prairies	(n.a.) 70	(n.a.) 62	(216) 208	(166) 159	(320) 291	(295) 268	(442) 413	(400) 374
Ontario	(n.a.) 46	(n.a.) 38	(114) 104	(80) 72	(128) 110	(102) 92	(154) 139	(134) 121
Quebec	(n.a.) 14	(n.a.) 10	(24) 24	(13) 13	(37) 37	(32) 32	(51) 47	(44) 40
Atlantic								
Other ¹	(n.a.) 13	(n.a.) 6	(62) 60	(23) 21	(51) 44	(34) 27	(59) 56	(38) 35
Total	<u>(n.a.) 180</u>	<u>(n.a.) 143</u>	<u>(553) 527</u>	<u>(371) 350</u>	<u>(735) 671</u>	<u>(625) 579</u>	<u>(967) 902</u>	<u>(817) 763</u>

Notes: 1 Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

2 Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

Table 2.5
Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Percentage Distribution by Type of Recipient and Region

Percentage Distribution of Applications and Awards in \$

	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
University Research	2.4	2.9	12.3	12.0	7.3	7.9	10.0	9.4
British Columbia	10.8	9.3	14.2	9.2	17.0	15.9	18.6	13.9
Prairies	38.5	42.4	39.4	46.8	43.4	50.0	39.4	42.8
Ontario	40.1	38.7	25.8	27.3	21.1	19.2	21.6	24.3
Quebec	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.5
Atlantic								
Other*	5.1	3.7	6.2	3.2	7.4	4.0	6.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of the Number of Applications and Awards

	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
University Research	5.0	5.6	9.3	11.4	9.7	9.8	12.3	12.2
British Columbia	15.5	13.3	15.6	12.9	18.5	17.8	15.1	13.1
Prairies	38.9	43.3	39.5	45.4	43.4	46.3	45.8	49.0
Ontario	25.6	26.6	19.7	20.6	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.9
Quebec	7.8	7.0	4.5	3.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.2
Atlantic								
Other*	7.2	4.2	11.4	6.0	6.5	4.7	6.2	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

Table 2.6

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Percentage Increase by Type of Recipient and Region

Increase in the \$ Value of Applications and Awards

	1965/66 - 1966/67		1966/67 - 1967/68		1967/68 - 1968/69		1965/66 - 1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
University Research	1,199.7	897.5	21.0	40.6	104.4	64.2	3,114.7	2,203.3
British Columbia	240.9	134.1	141.6	271.6	63.7	20.9	1,248.4	952.0
Prairies	165.0	163.1	122.8	128.4	35.9	18.1	702.8	609.8
Ontario	66.4	68.0	65.6	50.2	53.4	75.0	322.6	341.6
Quebec	79.8	21.3	260.3	322.5	42.3	59.3	822.3	716.3
Atlantic								
Other*	214.0	101.0	142.6	168.5	36.9	114.1	943.2	1,055.1
Total	158.9	138.1	102.4	113.8	49.7	38.1	684.4	603.4

Increase in the Number of Applications and Awards

	1965/66 - 1966/67		1966/67 - 1967/68		1967/68 - 1968/69		1965/66 - 1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
University Research	444.4	400.0	32.7	42.5	70.8	63.2	1,133.3	1,062.5
British Columbia	192.9	136.8	51.2	128.9	9.7	-2.9	385.7	426.3
Prairies	197.1	156.5	39.9	68.6	41.9	39.6	490.0	503.2
Ontario	126.1	89.5	5.8	27.8	26.4	31.5	202.2	218.4
Quebec	71.4	30.0	54.2	146.2	27.0	25.0	235.7	300.0
Atlantic								
Other*	361.5	250.0	-26.7	28.6	27.3	29.6	330.8	483.3
Total	192.8	144.8	27.3	65.4	34.4	31.8	401.1	433.6

* Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

3. SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Figures on the growth of the total programme indicate that not only the number of applications, but also the average amount which was requested, increased between 1965/66 and 1968/69. This may be a significant fact since it suggests that scholars engaged in freely initiated research are carrying out larger projects and that those among them who want to stage complex and costly undertakings are turning in growing numbers to the Canada Council for support. It is interesting to ask whether the tendency toward large projects is limited to a few fields or whether it represents a general phenomenon. Table 3.1 gives average project size in dollars by discipline. It shows a general rise, affecting the social sciences as well as the humanities. On the whole, average project size is larger for the social sciences, a fact which is not unexpected in view of the difference in methodology and the greater use of surveying and data processing by social scientists. In 1968/69, the largest average project size occurred in law, followed by linguistics and social psychology. The figures in Table 3.1 must be interpreted with care, of course. In the small disciplines, one large project will affect the average very significantly, giving us a misleading impression of the "typical" project. (A case in point is Asian language and literature where we observe an average award of \$10,500 for 1965/66. A check with Table 1.2 reveals that we are in fact dealing with a single project of this amount.) The significance of the overall rise is not in dispute, however. For the total programme, the average application increased by 57 per cent and the average award by 32 per cent.

The average or mean gives us only the central tendency of a statistical distribution; it tells us little or nothing about the distribution's overall

shape. In order to learn more about the variation in project size by discipline, we have grouped all applications and awards made during 1967/68 and 1968/69 into three size classes. We distinguish among projects of up to \$2500, projects between \$2501 and \$5000 and, finally, projects over \$5000.¹ Tables giving this breakdown by discipline can be found in the appendix. The same data, summarized for the social sciences and the humanities, are presented in Tables 3.2 and 3.3. They should be used together with Table 3.4 containing the relevant percentage distributions.

The breakdown of applications and awards into three size groups demonstrates that projects undertaken by social scientists tend to be larger. In both years, more than three-fourths of all projects in the humanities fell below \$2500, while in the social sciences the proportion was close to one-half. When we look at the percentage distribution of dollars, the contrast is accentuated even further. In the humanities, small projects accounted for approximately one-half of total funds; in the social sciences, they accounted for only twenty per cent or less.

The grouping by project size is useful not only for an analysis by discipline or division but also for the presentation of data by university and region. Consequently, we have extended the breakdown to include tables giving data on applications and awards by university and region. Again, the presentation applies to the two most recent years. Detailed figures can be found in the appendix; the tables in the text give the material in condensed form broken down by type of recipient, region and project size.

¹ Until recently, the three size classes had their counterpart in the administration of grants.

In examining these tables, we would expect a fair degree of similarity in the percentage distribution by region. Since each region encompasses a group of universities with most disciplines being represented, the proportion of applications in each size group should not differ too much from region to region; if it did, one would have to conclude that there were important regional differences in the nature of demand. A look at the percentage distribution for the two years shows indeed that the pattern is similar. The proportion of applications below \$2500 accounts for 55 to 70 per cent of all projects submitted by university researchers in all regions. Only the 1967/68 figure for the Atlantic region falls outside this range. However, a lower figure in 1968/69 suggests that this may have been a temporary phenomenon.

Table 3.1

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Average Project Size in \$ by Discipline

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
<u>Anthropology</u>	-	-	4,896	5,205	8,532	7,181	6,621	6,073
<u>Archaeology</u>	1,500	1,500	3,897	4,197	2,135	2,135	4,110	3,092
<u>Demography</u>	-	-	4,688	4,688	19,617	3,575	4,656	2,329
<u>Economics</u>	3,064	2,467	3,101	3,140	5,259	4,765	7,801	4,462
<u>Fine Arts</u>								
<u>Architecture</u>	1,428	1,428	1,160	1,400	5,993	3,147	3,966	1,967
<u>Art History</u>	1,450	1,400	1,648	2,144	4,452	4,362	2,677	2,587
<u>Music</u>	4,578	2,678	1,260	1,329	1,729	1,729	5,975	5,545
<u>Geography</u>	1,117	925	3,431	2,003	4,386	3,893	6,867	5,987
<u>History</u>	1,349	1,469	1,710	1,664	2,970	2,681	2,885	2,492
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	4,449	-	7,800	7,800	14,000	14,000	-	-
<u>Language & Literature</u>								
<u>Asian</u>	12,000	10,500	1,500	1,500	4,665	5,720	4,372	5,106
<u>Classics</u>	1,218	935	1,150	1,253	1,806	1,806	2,474	2,288
<u>English</u>	1,181	1,198	1,380	1,444	2,063	1,934	2,384	2,275
<u>French</u>	1,136	1,093	1,322	1,389	1,819	1,734	2,117	1,799
<u>German</u>	442	884	14,415	14,415	2,291	2,291	1,665	1,369
<u>Italian</u>	3,000	1,500	200	200	2,351	2,351	2,825	2,825
<u>Slavic (Russian)</u>	1,283	1,175	2,283	2,150	2,057	2,208	2,189	1,912
<u>Spanish</u>	1,250	1,250	1,924	2,099	1,931	1,872	2,366	2,198

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Table 3.1 (cont.)

Discipline	1965/66		1966/67		1967/68		1968/69	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
<u>Law</u>	2,875	2,875	2,153	2,361	9,489	9,489	8,776	9,046
<u>Linguistics</u>	4,556	3,723	7,155	8,661	7,294	7,369	7,484	7,344
<u>Mathematics</u>	1,477	1,477	12,825	12,825	25,200	25,200	3,878	4,355
<u>Philosophy</u>	1,455	1,543	1,558	1,759	2,396	2,210	2,352	2,014
<u>Political Science</u>	3,739	3,880	2,276	2,720	5,776	5,577	5,426	4,867
<u>Social Psychology</u>	2,172	2,735	4,662	6,362	6,417	6,042	7,462	7,156
<u>Sociology</u>	9,000	9,430	5,307	5,839	5,483	4,280	7,793	5,733
<u>Other Humanities*</u>	((1,372	1,337	5,115	3,776	2,224	1,774
<u>Other Social Sciences*</u>	((2,979	6,269	4,515	3,383	6,757	1,978
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,953</u>	<u>2,887</u>	<u>2,611</u>	<u>2,809</u>	<u>4,151</u>	<u>3,630</u>	<u>4,622</u>	<u>3,805</u>

* See Table 1.1 for definition of terms.

Table 3.2
Research Grants 1967/68 by Division and Project Size

Applications and Awards in \$'

Division	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities*	302,998	277,881	140,467	130,807	282,781	186,705	726,246	595,393
Social Sciences*	316,133	284,013	309,380	243,471	1,433,440	978,976	2,058,953	1,506,460
<u>Total</u>	<u>619,131</u>	<u>561,894</u>	<u>449,847</u>	<u>374,278</u>	<u>1,716,221</u>	<u>1,165,681</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>

Number of Applications, Applicants, and Awards

Division	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities*	(209) 209	(195) 195	(39) 38	(36) 35	(29) 25	(19) 17	(277) 272	(250) 247
Social Sciences*	(204) 204	(187) 187	(87) 80	(67) 64	(167) 115	(121) 81	(458) 399	(375) 332
<u>Total</u>	<u>(413) 413</u>	<u>(382) 382</u>	<u>(126) 118</u>	<u>(103) 99</u>	<u>(196) 140</u>	<u>(140) 98</u>	<u>(735) 671</u>	<u>(625) 579</u>

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 3.3

Research Grants 1968/69 by Division and Project Size

Applications and Awards in \$

Division	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities *	416,716	368,581	172,339	118,745	258,044	179,817	847,099	667,143
Social Sciences *	580,818	462,584	413,402	326,111	2,327,674	1,447,720	3,321,894	2,236,415
<u>Total</u>	<u>997,534</u>	<u>831,165</u>	<u>585,741</u>	<u>444,856</u>	<u>2,585,718</u>	<u>1,627,537</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

Number of Applications, Applicants, and Awards

Division	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Humanities *	(263) 263	(238) 238	(46) 46	(34) 34	(35) 24	(26) 16	(344) 333	(298) 288
Social Sciences *	(310) 309	(277) 276	(106) 106	(88) 88	(207) 154	(154) 111	(623) 569	(519) 475
<u>Total</u>	<u>(573) 572</u>	<u>(515) 514</u>	<u>(152) 152</u>	<u>(122) 122</u>	<u>(242) 178</u>	<u>(180) 127</u>	<u>(967) 902</u>	<u>(817) 763</u>

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 3.4

Research Grants 1967/68 - 1968/69

Percentage Distribution by Division and Project Size

Percentage Distribution of Applications and Awards in \$

Project Size	1967/68			1968/69		
	Humanities*		Social Sciences*	Humanities*		Social Sciences*
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Up to \$2500	41.7	46.7	15.4	49.2	55.2	20.7
\$2501 to \$5000	19.4	22.0	15.0	20.3	17.8	14.6
Over \$5000	38.9	31.3	69.6	30.5	27.0	64.7
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Percentage Distribution of the Number of Applications and Awards

Project Size	1967/68			1968/69		
	Humanities*		Social Sciences*	Humanities*		Social Sciences*
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Up to \$2500	76.8	78.9	51.1	79.0	82.6	58.1
\$2501 to \$5000	14.0	14.2	20.1	13.8	11.8	18.5
Over \$5000	9.2	6.9	28.8	7.2	5.6	23.4
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 3.5

Research Grants 1967/68 by Type of Recipient, Region, and Project Size

Applications and Awards in \$

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research								
British Columbia	62,681	54,068	31,075	31,075	111,359	81,105	205,115	166,248
Prairies	111,450	98,785	102,733	91,008	258,569	144,163	472,752	333,956
Ontario	266,189	249,093	192,009	172,245	749,592	630,393	1,207,790	1,051,731
Quebec	97,063	86,627	59,005	49,585	431,066	266,970	587,134	403,182
Atlantic	42,597	40,297	16,460	13,415	46,980	10,000	106,037	63,712
Other ¹	39,151	33,024	48,565	16,950	118,655	33,050	206,371	83,024
Total	<u>619,131</u>	<u>561,894</u>	<u>449,847</u>	<u>374,278</u>	<u>1,716,221</u>	<u>1,165,681</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>

2

Number of Applications, Applicants and Awards

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research								
British Columbia	(44)	(39)	(9)	(9)	(16)	(10)	(69)	(58)
Prairies	(70)	(62)	(32)	(24)	(28)	(18)	(130)	(104)
Ontario	(184)	(175)	(51)	(46)	(85)	(74)	(320)	(295)
Quebec	(64)	(60)	(17)	(15)	(47)	(27)	(128)	(102)
Atlantic	(28)	(27)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(37)	(32)
Other ¹	(23)	(19)	(12)	(5)	(16)	(10)	(51)	(34)
Total	<u>(413)</u>	<u>(382)</u>	<u>(126)</u>	<u>(103)</u>	<u>(196)</u>	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(735)</u>	<u>(625)</u>

Notes: 1 Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

2 Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

Table 3.6

Research Grants 1968/69 by Type of Recipient, Region, and Project Size

Applications and Awards in \$

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research	128,536	108,823	121,858	86,569	168,904	77,622	419,298	273,014
British Columbia	134,127	109,651	96,159	58,052	543,636	236,123	773,922	403,826
Prairies	509,030	419,870	237,198	219,384	895,673	602,806	1,641,901	1,242,060
Ontario	133,232	118,770	57,373	49,765	709,775	536,940	900,380	705,475
Quebec	46,510	39,713	26,357	20,583	78,065	41,174	150,932	101,470
Atlantic								
Other ¹	46,099	34,338	46,796	10,503	189,665	132,872	282,560	177,713
Total	997,534	831,165	585,741	444,856	2,585,718	1,627,537	4,168,993	2,903,558

Number of Applications, Applicants and Awards²

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000		Total	
	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
University Research	(65) 65	(61) 61	(30) 30	(23) 23	(19) 16	(10) 9	(114) 111	(94) 93
British Columbia	(76) 76	(63) 63	(24) 24	(16) 16	(47) 36	(28) 21	(147) 136	(107) 100
Prairies	(289) 288	(266) 265	(61) 61	(59) 59	(92) 64	(75) 50	(442) 413	(400) 374
Ontario	(81) 81	(73) 73	(16) 16	(14) 14	(57) 42	(47) 34	(154) 139	(134) 121
Quebec	(32) 32	(29) 29	(9) 9	(7) 7	(10) 6	(8) 4	(51) 47	(44) 40
Atlantic								
Other ¹	(30) 30	(23) 23	(12) 12	(3) 3	(17) 14	(12) 9	(59) 56	(38) 35
Total	(573) 572	(515) 514	(152) 152	(122) 122	(242) 178	(180) 127	(967) 902	(817) 763

Notes: ¹ Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.² Figures in brackets represent the number of researchers involved.

Table 3.7

Research Grants 1967/68 - 1968/69

Percentage Distribution by Type of Recipient, Region and Project Size

Percentage Distribution of Applications and Awards in \$

1967/68

Project Size	University Research											Other	
	British Columbia			Prairies		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic			
	Applica- tions	Awards		Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Up to \$2500	30.6	32.5	23.6	29.6	23.7	22.0	16.5	21.5	40.2	63.2	19.0	39.8	
\$2501 to \$5000	15.1	18.7	21.7	27.2	16.4	15.9	10.1	12.3	15.5	21.1	23.5	20.4	
Over \$5000	54.3	48.8	54.7	43.2	59.9	62.1	73.4	66.2	44.3	15.7	57.5	39.8	
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

1968/69

Project Size	University Research											Other	
	British Columbia			Prairies		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic			
	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	
Up to \$2500	30.7	39.9	17.3	27.1	33.8	31.0	16.8	14.8	39.1	30.8	16.3	19.3	
\$2501 to \$5000	29.0	31.7	12.4	14.4	17.7	14.4	7.1	6.4	20.3	17.5	16.6	5.9	
Over \$5000	40.3	28.4	70.3	58.5	48.5	54.6	76.1	78.8	40.6	51.7	67.1	74.8	
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

.../

Table 3.7 (cont.)

Percentage Distribution of the Number of Applications and Awards

1967/68

Project Size	University Research											Other	
	British Columbia			Prairies		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic			
	Applica- tions	Awards		Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards	Applica- tions	Awards
Up to \$2500	67.7	68.4		56.4	60.2	63.2	65.3	58.2	65.2	75.7	84.4	52.3	70.4
\$2501 to \$5000	13.8	15.8		22.6	23.3	17.2	16.8	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.5	25.0	14.8
Over \$5000	18.5	15.8		21.0	16.5	19.6	17.9	28.2	20.7	10.8	3.1	22.7	14.8
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

1968/69

Project Size	University Research											Other	
	British Columbia		Prairies		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic				
	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions	Awards	Applica-tions
Up to \$2500	58.6	65.6	55.9	63.0	69.7	70.8	58.3	60.3	68.1	72.5	53.6	65.7	
\$2501 to \$5000	27.0	24.7	17.6	16.0	14.8	15.8	11.5	11.6	19.1	17.5	21.4	8.6	
Over \$5000	14.4	9.7	26.5	21.0	15.5	13.4	30.2	28.1	12.8	10.0	25.0	25.7	
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	

4. RATES OF SUCCESS

Under the programme of research grants, individual scholars, or groups of scholars, take the initiative by submitting research proposals and by requesting research funds. Not all applications are successful; they are judged according to merit by expert assessors chosen by the Council which makes a final decision based on these outside opinions. While a majority of projects are accepted or rejected in toto, the Council may also decide to grant only part of a request or to modify the proposed research budget.

The relation of applications to awards provides one of the most interesting indicators for a programme of grants. We can distinguish between three different rates measuring success in the programme. The most common indicator is based on dollar figures and may be termed the "dollar rate". It is computed by expressing the amount of dollars awarded as a percentage of the amount of dollars demanded. In addition, we may define a "project rate", giving the number of successful projects as a percentage of all projects submitted, and an "applicant rate", showing the number of successful applicants as a percentage of all scholars involved in making applications. The applicant rate may differ from the project rate since more than one scholar may take part in any one research project. It is perhaps the best indicator of participation being related directly to the number of people who make contact with the programme. However, all three rates have their usefulness, each throwing light on a somewhat different aspect of the programme's operations. In the tables which follow, we present material on all three rates whenever possible.

Success rates can be calculated for the programme as a whole as well as for programme components. The determination of separate rates for various subcategories enables the analyst to check on variations within the programme, giving useful clues about internal consistency. While subdivision can thus yield interesting results, one must exercise care when dealing with small groupings. Success rates for particular disciplines, for example, are difficult to interpret on an annual basis. It is preferable to begin the analysis by looking at rates for overall groupings in the humanities and the social sciences.

Before we turn to the presentation of actual rates, a few remarks on their meaning and interpretation may be in order. If success rates diverge among programme components, the analyst may offer three reasons as an explanation. First, it is possible that submissions in one group of disciplines are of higher quality than in another group. Greater merit would then result in higher rates of success. Second, it is conceivable that assessors from various disciplines apply different standards. Anyone following theoretical discussions in scholarly journals will at times get the impression that there is an excessive concern with methodology in certain frontier disciplines. If assessors are influenced by such attitudes when commenting on projects, proposals may be judged more severely in some disciplines than in others. Finally, different rates, in particular different dollar rates, may reflect a deliberate policy on the part of the granting agency. Granting agencies may in fact require higher standards in certain disciplines, and there is no doubt that some American foundations have adopted such a policy at times in order to encourage the development of research in particular fields. It is important to realize

in the context of this report that the Canada Council has not engaged in any deliberate policy designed to influence the direction of research. Applications are judged strictly according to merit and each application is considered and assessed separately. In fact the programme has no provision for a formal comparison or ranking of projects.

Table 4.1 gives success rates for the programme as a whole and by division. Overall rates have undergone an interesting cyclical movement. Starting at 77.7 in 1965/66, the dollar success rate dropped to 71.4 in the following year, only to rise back to 75.5 in 1967/68. A final drop to 69.6 occurred in the last year. If we compare the level of annual rates in the two divisions, we find rates in the social sciences to be somewhat lower than in the humanities. Both divisions experienced the same cyclical movement as the total programme.

Until recently procedures for approving large projects have differed from those in use for small ones.¹ This raises the question of whether success rates are affected by procedure. It is also possible that assessors do apply more severe standards to large projects than to small ones, being more willing to give applicants the benefit of the doubt when only small sums of money are involved. In Tables 4.2 and 4.3, we show success rates calculated by project size. The classification is the same as in the preceding section; we again distinguish between projects below \$2500, projects falling between \$2501 to \$5000 and, finally, projects exceeding \$5000. The tables cover data for 1967/68 and 1968/69 and rates are given by division.

¹ Authority for approval of grants below \$2500 was delegated to officers. Medium size grants were submitted to the Council for approval by means of a brief listing. For grants above \$5000, the Council was presented with a detailed description of each project. In July 1968, the break-off points were revised to \$5000 and \$10,000.

The two tables reveal some interesting variations in rates among size groups. They provide clear evidence that small projects have higher rates than large ones. Starting with figures for 1967/68 and applying to the programme as a whole, we notice a decline in the dollar rate from 90.8 for so-called officers' grants to 83.2 for projects of medium size and 67.9 for projects over \$5000. The same trend can be observed in 1968/69 with figures of 83.3, 75.9 and 62.9 per cent and it is repeated furthermore within each division.

The breakdown by project size also throws light on the relation between different types of success rates. Generally, we may expect the dollar rate to be the lowest one. It will be exceeded by the project rate since there is a tendency to judge larger projects more severely and since some projects, while being accepted, are cut down in size. The applicant rate, on the other hand, stays close to the project rate for small grants (in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 the two are identical in this category). The rates diverge only for undertakings of medium and large size, a result which is hardly surprising since large research efforts are more likely to involve team work than small projects.

It has been suggested that differences in the attitudes of assessors may affect success rates. This possibility can be investigated further by calculating separate rates for each discipline. In Table 4.4 we have summed applications and awards for the total period and, by relating the two, arrived at separate rates. Concentrating on the large disciplines defined here somewhat arbitrarily as those including at least forty applications, we can point to what appear to be revealing rate differentials. Among the nine social sciences falling into the large category, five have project rates

above 80 per cent and one - law - shows a rate of 90.7 per cent. The three remaining disciplines, on the other hand, have a measurably lower incidence of success. The relevant project rates are 72.5 for sociology, 74.7 for geography and 75.7 for social psychology. Two among them, sociology and geography, also have low dollar success rates. It should be noted, though, that economics, a discipline with a high project rate, has the lowest dollar rate of all.

Does the table provide evidence for differential treatment in the social sciences? It is not really possible to draw a conclusion from the data. The table gives no information on the size distribution of projects. Since project size seems to affect success, disciplines with a large proportion of small projects may well have a higher overall success rate than disciplines where the number of projects below \$2500 is small. Only if we can find measurable differentials within the same size group would there seem to be evidence for unequal treatment. As a check, we did calculate separate success rates for small projects in the affected disciplines. The result showed them to be uniformly high which should eliminate suspicions about inequities in the assessment process.

Among the large disciplines in the humanities, only art history stands out with a low project rate (67.2). Again, the success rate for small projects is high, however (90.7). Finally, the category "other", which combines projects in disciplines not listed separately and interdisciplinary ventures has a rate of success below the general level, but small projects seem to fare reasonably well even in this composite group (the project rate for small awards is 90.5 per cent).

The analysis of success rates can be extended to the regional breakdown of grants. The discussion which follows is based on material presented in sections two and three. As before, we make a distinction between requests and awards originating from and going to scholars in Canadian universities and a category "other" which includes all scholars not so affiliated. University research is then further broken down by region.

Rates of success calculated on this basis for each of the four years can be found in Table 4.5. In interpreting the table, we should note that the categories are rather heterogeneous in nature. Some (Atlantic region, "other"), are quite small while others (Ontario) are large, involving large amounts of money and a great number of projects. It is no wonder therefore that rates of success show a fair degree of variation. Two general conclusions emerge from the table. First, it seems quite clear that scholars not affiliated with Canadian universities have a markedly lower rate of success as a group than scholars who have such an affiliation. Except for 1968/69, the difference is large and even in the last year it persists for the project and applicant rates. Second, the table throws some further light on the conclusion with regard to Quebec reached in the second section. It is evident that the decline in Quebec's overall share in the programme does not derive from a decline in success rates. Other factors, relating to the demand for funds, must provide an explanation for this phenomenon.

To press the analysis further, we have broken down the data for 1967/68 and 1968/69 by grant size. Tables 4.6 and 4.7 contain rates of success by project size. A number of interesting points emerge. We may note, for example, that applicants not affiliated to a Canadian university have lower

rates of success in all project size groups. (There is one exception to this rule: large projects in 1968/69.) Ontario has the highest project and applicant success rates in both years as well as the highest dollar rate in 1967/68. In the same year, the Atlantic region showed an abnormally small dollar success rate for projects over \$5000. However, the corresponding figure for 1968/69 was again higher although it still fell below the average.

Table 4.1
Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69
Rates of Success by Division

Division	1965/66			1966/67			1967/68			1968/69		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
Humanities*	80.2	82.4	n.a.	72.6	65.6	66.2	82.0	90.8	90.3	78.8	86.5	86.6
Social Sciences*	77.1	77.7	n.a.	71.1	67.0	67.7	73.2	83.2	81.9	67.3	83.5	83.3
<u>Total</u>	<u>77.7</u>	<u>79.4</u>	<u>n.a.</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>67.1</u>	<u>75.5</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>69.6</u>	<u>84.6</u>	<u>84.5</u>

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 4.2

Research Grants 1967/68

Rates of Success by Division and Project Size

Division	Up to \$2500			\$2501 to \$5000			Over \$5000			Total		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
Humanities*	91.7	93.3	93.3	93.1	92.1	92.3	66.0	68.0	65.5	82.0	90.8	90.3
Social Sciences*	89.8	91.7	91.7	78.7	80.0	77.0	68.3	70.4	72.5	73.2	83.2	81.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>90.8</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>92.5</u>	<u>83.2</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>81.7</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>71.4</u>	<u>75.5</u>	<u>86.3</u>	<u>85.0</u>

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 4.3

Research Grants 1968/69

Rates of Success by Division and Project Size

Division	Up to \$2500			\$2501 to \$5000			Over \$5000			Total		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
Humanities*	88.4	90.5	90.5	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Social Sciences*	79.6	89.3	89.4	68.9	73.9	73.9	69.7	66.6	74.3	78.8	86.5	86.6
Total	83.3	89.9	89.9	75.9	80.3	80.3	62.9	71.3	74.4	69.6	84.6	84.5

* See Table 1.3 for definition of terms.

Table 4.4

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Rates of Success for Total Period by Discipline

Discipline	Applications		Awards		Rates of Success	
	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Applications in \$	Total No. of Projects	Sum of Awards in \$	Project Rate	\$ Rate
					%	%
<u>Anthropology</u>	63	428,926	53	328,942	84.1	76.7
<u>Archaeology</u>	32	114,499	29	90,531	90.6	79.1
<u>Demography</u>	12	100,820	9	28,170	75.0	27.9
<u>Economics</u>	164	909,892	137	538,236	83.5	59.2
<u>Fine Arts</u>						
Architecture	28	107,135	15	32,680	53.6	30.5
Art History	64	172,576	43	130,923	67.2	75.9
Music	29	97,856	25	80,480	86.2	82.2
<u>Geography</u>	91	451,338	68	283,220	74.7	62.8
<u>History</u>	384	978,810	316	739,046	82.3	75.5
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	4	34,049	3	29,600	75.0	86.9
<u>Language & Literature</u>						
Asian	17	77,376	13	70,004	76.5	90.5
Classics	47	89,868	40	76,033	85.1	84.6
English	297	585,351	253	485,961	85.2	83.0
French	147	256,785	124	205,575	84.4	80.1
German	40	87,547	35	76,150	87.5	87.0
Italian	19	25,702	19	24,202	100.0	94.2
Slavic (Russian)	29	59,863	24	46,967	82.8	78.5
Spanish	39	81,468	35	70,796	89.7	86.9
<u>Law</u>	43	293,942	39	285,307	90.7	97.1
<u>Linguistics</u>	64	455,645	54	385,671	84.4	84.6
<u>Mathematics</u>	8	86,758	7	83,358	87.5	96.1
<u>Philosophy</u>	94	196,810	78	156,405	83.0	79.5
<u>Political Science</u>	156	757,662	127	597,392	81.4	78.8
<u>Social Psychology</u>	111	676,614	84	533,672	75.7	78.9
<u>Sociology</u>	218	1,446,245	158	889,894	72.5	61.5
<u>Other Humanities</u>	((((((
	(80	(288,360	(47	(131,990	(58.8	(45.8
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	((((((
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2,280</u>	<u>8,861,897</u>	<u>1,835</u>	<u>6,401,205</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>72.2</u>

Table 4.5

Research Grants 1965/66 - 1968/69

Rates of Success by Type of Recipient and Region

	1965/66			1966/67			1967/68			1968/69		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
University Research	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
British Columbia	90.9	88.9	n.a.	69.7	81.6	82.4	81.1	87.7	84.1	65.1	83.8	82.5
Prairies	66.9	67.9	n.a.	45.9	54.9	54.7	70.6	83.1	80.0	52.2	73.5	72.8
Ontario	85.6	88.6	n.a.	84.9	76.4	76.9	87.1	92.1	92.2	75.6	90.6	90.5
Quebec	75.0	82.6	n.a.	75.7	69.2	70.2	68.7	83.6	79.7	78.4	87.1	87.0
Atlantic	76.0	71.4	n.a.	51.2	54.2	54.2	60.1	86.5	86.5	67.2	85.1	86.3
Other ¹	56.8	46.2	n.a.	36.4	35.0	37.1	40.2	61.4	66.7	62.9	62.5	64.4
Total	77.7	79.4	n.a.	71.4	66.4	67.1	75.5	86.3	85.0	69.6	84.6	84.5

Note: ¹ Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

Table 4.6

Research Grants 1967/68

Rates of Success by Type of Recipient, Region and Project Size

	Up to \$2500			\$2501 to \$5000			Over \$5000			Total		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
University Research												
British Columbia	86.3	88.6	88.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	72.8	75.0	62.5	81.1	87.7	84.1
Prairies	88.6	88.6	88.6	88.6	85.7	75.0	55.8	65.4	64.3	70.6	83.1	80.0
Ontario	93.6	95.1	95.1	89.7	90.0	90.2	84.1	84.2	87.1	87.1	92.1	92.2
Quebec	89.2	93.8	93.8	84.0	86.7	88.2	61.9	61.3	57.4	68.7	83.6	79.7
Atlantic	94.6	96.4	96.4	81.5	80.0	80.0	21.3	25.0	25.0	60.1	86.5	86.5
¹ Other	84.4	82.6	82.6	34.9	36.4	41.7	27.9	40.0	62.5	40.2	61.4	66.7
Total	90.8	92.5	92.5	83.2	83.9	81.7	67.9	70.0	71.4	75.5	86.3	85.0

Note: ¹ Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

Table 4.7

Research Grants 1968/69

Rates of Success by Type of Recipient, Region, and Project Size

	Up to \$2500			\$2501 to \$5000			Above \$5000			Total		
	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success	\$ Rate of Success	Project Rate of Success	Applicant Rate of Success
University Research												
British Columbia	84.7	93.8	93.8	71.0	76.7	76.7	46.0	56.3	52.6	65.1	83.8	82.5
Prairies	81.8	82.9	82.9	60.4	66.7	66.7	43.4	58.3	59.6	52.2	73.5	72.8
Ontario	82.5	92.0	92.0	92.5	96.7	96.7	67.3	78.1	81.5	75.6	90.6	90.5
Quebec	89.1	90.1	90.1	86.7	87.5	87.5	75.6	81.0	82.5	78.4	87.1	87.0
Atlantic	85.4	90.6	90.6	78.1	77.8	77.8	52.7	66.7	80.0	67.2	85.1	86.3
Other ¹	74.5	76.7	76.7	22.4	25.0	25.0	70.1	64.3	70.6	62.9	62.5	64.4
Total	83.3	89.9	89.9	75.9	80.3	80.3	62.9	71.3	74.4	69.6	84.6	84.5

Note: ¹ Researchers not affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education.

5. PARTICIPATION

Figures on applications and awards can serve to throw light on the growth and operation of the Council's programme. To evaluate the programme's impact, on the other hand, we must relate these figures to the community of scholars to be served. The pattern of applications and awards must be tied to the size and characteristics of the research community from which requests for assistance originate.

Research grants are available to all career scholars, whether they are affiliated with an institution of higher education or not. We have shown that most of the demand for the programme arises from scholars who are associated with a university or college and that, for the most part, the research community can be identified with the academic teaching force. Statistics on the size and characteristics of university staff are available and can serve as the basis for estimating the "universe" or population of potential researchers - at least the academic segment of this population. Unfortunately, we have no statistics to estimate the much smaller segment of unaffiliated scholars. The lack of such figures has forced us to confine the analysis of participation to academic scholars. Unaffiliated applicants will be excluded from all tables in this section of the report.

When we consider the programme in relation to the research community, a whole group of questions arise. What is the level of participation? How does the response of scholars differ among disciplines? What are the factors which can serve to explain variations in participation rates? We shall try to suggest answers to these questions on the basis of data assembled in

Table 5.1 where the number of applicants is related to the number of faculty members for all the major disciplines. Figures on university staff given in the table refer to 1967/68 and include all teaching staff in AUCC member institutions. They are related to the number of applicants who submitted projects to the Council in the same year.¹ There is a certain danger in the use of one year only and it would have been preferable to calculate a whole series of participation rates. Unfortunately, data limitations force us to confine the analysis to figures for 1967/68.²

Since the data on the research community derive from material collected and coded by DBS, the disciplines shown in Table 5.1 have been defined according to DBS usage. Adherence to the Bureau's terminology also explains the use of the adjective "pure" to describe groups of disciplines in the humanities and the social sciences. The term does not refer to the nature of research in these disciplines. Scholars in a "pure" social science such as economics carry out theoretical as well as applied work, and the Canada Council supports both. The use of the term should be looked upon merely as a convenience which allows the reader to relate our discussion more easily to the available statistics.

The fact that the data in Table 5.1 are derived from two separate sources made necessary some adjustments of the figures. Most of these are explained in detail at the back of the table, but it should perhaps be pointed out that

¹ It should be pointed out that applicants were classified according to project topic rather than departmental affiliation. Since the correspondence between the two criteria is very close, however, matching of the series is justified.

² The figures on the number of university teachers are derived from special tabulations based on DBS data. Since such data were not available for 1966/67 and 1968/69, it was not possible to prepare participation rates for these years. Data on teachers did exist for 1965/66, but information on the number of applicants (as distinguished from the number of projects) was unfortunately lacking for the first year considered in this report.

applicants in architecture, mathematics and archaeology have been excluded altogether since data on the number of teachers in these fields were not available. Applicants in linguistics, so far counted as social scientists, have been grouped together with applicants from the "pure" humanities.

In 1967/68 the Canada Council programme did not reach a large proportion of the research community. Looking at the participation rate in column three we notice that only 8.1 per cent of university teachers in the humanities and social sciences applied for research support. Since a number of projects were rejected, the proportion of university teachers receiving assistance was even smaller. The level of participation in the social sciences was two per cent above the level in the humanities. It was highest in the "pure" social sciences where the rate reached 13.7. Even this rate is low in absolute terms, however, if we compare it to rates reached in the support programmes of other Councils. Figures obtained from the National Research Council indicate, for example, that NRC reached approximately 60 per cent of all scholars in the natural and physical sciences with its grants in aid to research.

Turning to participation rates for particular disciplines, we find a number of differences which call for comment. In the humanities, teachers of modern language and literature had the highest participation. Teachers of classics, fine arts and philosophy, on the other hand, made few applications in relation to their total number. Most humanists who submitted projects would be classified with the "pure" disciplines in the DBS scheme. However, we also have the "applied" disciplines which in this instance include journalism, library science and theology. In 1967/68, the Council received only one project from university sources in these disciplines. The low rate of participation probably reflected the nature of study in these areas which have less of a research orientation than the "pure" fields.

The "pure" social sciences were the group with the highest rates. There were two exceptions among them - psychology and economics. The low rate in psychology is easily explained. It is a discipline in which the Canada Council, sharing responsibility with NRC, confines its support to the area of social psychology. The case of economics raises more difficult questions.¹ Are social scientists in some fields drawn into contract research, away from freely initiated work, because the Canada Council's programme does not offer stipends? Is economics a case in point where this phenomenon assumes a significant proportion?

Questions about contract research are difficult to answer since so little information on the subject is available. We shall make an attempt to throw light on the distribution of such research commissioned by the federal government. Before turning to this subject, we must devote some attention to the "applied" social sciences, however. Table 5.1 provides data on staff and applications in business administration, education and law in 1967/68. Except for law, we had an extremely low level of participation in these disciplines. While it is true that the number of applications in business administration and education may be understated because some relevant projects were counted as economics or psychology, we can hardly explain the phenomenon in this way. If the American experience provides any guidance, business administration and education are disciplines with great research potential and it would be unfortunate if Canadian scholars in these fields did not develop a strong research orientation. It is possible, of course, that greater familiarity with the Council's programme will improve their participation in the future.²

¹ One should perhaps draw attention to the rather unusual time pattern of applications in economics. While the number of applications increased very slowly during the first three years, thus being low in 1967/68, it rose steeply in 1968/69. It is possible, therefore, that economists have begun to catch up with their colleagues in the very recent past. See Table 1.2, p. 10.

² The "applied social sciences were better represented in the doctoral fellowship programme where we had, for example, 26 awards in business administration in 1967/68 and 30 in the following year.

A wide variety of private and governmental organizations commission research on topics which are of interest to them. Much of this work is carried out by university teachers who have a choice of engaging in contract research carrying a financial reward or in freely initiated research of the type supported by the Canada Council. The opportunities of engaging in contract research differ among fields and disciplines. In general, there is relatively little opportunity for the humanists and even in the social sciences, work is concentrated in a few disciplines. For this reason, one would expect an uneven impact on participation in the Canada Council programme.

In any society, research talent is a scarce resource and the allocation of such talent among different activities is a topic of importance. Unfortunately, we know very little about expenditures on commissioned research and the distribution of such outlays among economic sectors and different agencies. Two studies which have recently appeared throw some light on work commissioned by the mission-oriented federal agencies.¹ Even they give little information on the distribution of expenditures among fields and disciplines, however. Since such a breakdown is crucial for our discussion, we have attempted to rework the material appearing in these studies. With the cooperation of the authors, who made their files available, it was possible to draw up Table 5.2 showing research contracts in the social sciences and the humanities awarded in 1966/67 and 1967/68 by the mission-oriented agencies of the federal government.

We realize, of course, that Table 5.2 only gives part of the picture. Although confined to the activities of the federal government, it still

¹ J.B. MacDonald et. al., The Role of the Federal Government in Support of Research in Canadian Universities, Special Study No. 7, Science Council of Canada, Ottawa 1969 and Education Support Branch, Department of the Secretary of State, "Federal Expenditures on Research in the Academic Community 1966-67, 1967-68", Ottawa 1968.

omits an important portion of these activities. While no detailed information on royal commissions is available, it is estimated that they made overall expenditures of \$2.7 million in 1966/67 and \$3.3 million in 1967/68, almost all of which was spent on research in the social sciences.¹ In addition, information on federally sponsored contract research should be complemented by data on work commissioned by other levels of government and the private sector.

While Table 5.2 gives a partial picture, it nevertheless presents valuable information. To our knowledge, such data are available from no other source. We also think that the percentage breakdown by discipline is broadly representative of all research commissioned by government. Regarding the private sector, we would expect a substantial demand for the services of faculty members in business administration. Apparently the federal agencies feel little need for such services, although it should be kept in mind that some work in business may have been classified as economics.

Table 5.2 shows that opportunities for doing contract research do indeed vary among disciplines. The humanities appear only in a marginal way. Most social sciences are represented, but research expenditures are concentrated in a few. Economics stands out as by far the most important one. In both years, economists did more than twice as much work as their colleagues in the discipline which comes second - sociology. With 40 per cent in 1966/67 and 47 per cent in 1967/68, work in economics seems to account for slightly less than half of all expenditures on commissioned research. We stress this fact for an obvious reason: it would seem to explain the low participation rate of economists discovered in Table 5.1. It does appear that economics is a field in which the great opportunity for work carrying a financial reward draws researchers away from freely initiated projects.

¹ J.B. MacDonald et. al., op. cit., p. 77.

Questions about the participation of researchers in various disciplines can be supplemented by questions on the regional variation in response. We have devoted much space to the discussion of applications and awards from Canada's major regions. It remains now to relate the number of applicants to the size of the scholarly community in each of them.

In Table 5.3, we present participation rates by region. They are based on the same data sources as the rates applying to different fields of study, referring again to 1967/68. The Table shows that response to the programme did differ from region to region. The Atlantic provinces, in particular, had a participation rate falling considerably below the national average. Ontario, on the other hand, had a level of participation exceeding the average by nearly two percentage points. The West and Quebec stood in the middle, close to the overall rate of 8.1 per cent. We noted earlier that Quebec's share of total applications declined markedly during the four-year interval which was analysed. It is significant, therefore, that toward the end of the period the province's participation rate was still near the national average. In fact, Table 5.3 reveals a picture which closely parallels the pattern of academic development and teacher qualifications in different parts of the country. It was shown in a separate report dealing with university teaching staff¹ that the Atlantic provinces have a much lower proportion of social scientists and humanists with doctoral degrees than Canada as a whole. Ontario, the region with the largest teaching force, on the other hand, has the best qualified one. Quebec and the Western provinces again fall somewhere in between, being close to the national average. It would seem therefore, that Table 5.3 is in most part a reflection of overall academic development in Canada.

¹ Op. cit., p. 17.

Table 5.1

Programme of Research Grants

Participation Rates in 1967/68 by Division and for Selected Disciplines

Division and Discipline	Number of University Teachers 1967/68	Number of Applicants 1967/68	Participation Rate (Col. 2 as % of Col. 1)
<u>Humanities</u>			
Fine Arts	257	15	5.8
Classical Language & Literature	250	9	3.6
Modern Language & Literature	2,314	191	8.3
English	1,093	93	8.5
French	561	43	7.7
German & Spanish	201	24	11.9
Philosophy	660	35	5.3
All "Pure" Humanities	3,525	257	7.3
All Humanities	3,732	258	6.9
<u>Social Sciences</u>			
Anthropology	96	17	17.7
Economics	522	40	7.7
Political Science	343	62	18.1
Geography	302	38	12.6
History	594	103	17.3
Psychology	603	38	6.3
Sociology	274	79	28.8
All "Pure" Social Sciences	2,844	391	13.7
Business Administration	469	7	1.5
Education	791	2	0.0
Law	262	12	4.6
All Social Sciences	4,511	412	9.1
<u>Total</u>	8,243	670	8.1

Notes: 1. The number of university teachers is derived from "Growth and Characteristics of University Teaching Staff in the Social Sciences and the Humanities 1956-57 to 1967-68," a Report by the Canada Council, prepared by Dr. Walter P. Hettich, May 1969. The figures are taken from Table 1 and cover all university teachers in AUCC member institutions. Some adjustment was necessary, however, for the purpose of the present report.

The terms Humanities and Social Sciences are defined according to DBS usage with the following exceptions:

- We have not included Fine Applied Arts in All Humanities, nor have we counted Health Education as part of All Social Sciences as done by DBS.

Table 5.1 (Notes)

Notes: 1. (cont.)

- Staff in joint departments of economics and political science has been allocated between the two disciplines according to the ratio of staff members in separate departments.
- 2. The number of applicants includes only those applicants for Canada Council grants who were affiliated with a Canadian institution of higher education. In addition, the following adjustments were necessary to make figures on applicants conform to DBS usage:
 - Fine Arts excludes applicants in Architecture.
 - Linguistics is included in Modern Languages and Literature.
 - Library Science and Journalism, otherwise included in Other Social Sciences, are part of All Humanities.
 - Business Administration includes Industrial Relations, while Geography and Demography have been combined.
 - Mathematics and Archaeology have been excluded altogether.

Table 5.2

Research Contracts in the Social Sciences and the Humanities
Awarded by Agencies of the Federal Government in
1966/67 and 1967/68

Discipline	1966/67			1967/68		
	No. of Projects	Contracts in \$'000	% Distr. of \$ Amount	No. of Projects	Contracts in \$'000	% Distr. of \$ Amount
Anthropology	18	106	10.8	11	100	5.9
Archaeology	10	88	9.0	10	49	2.9
Demography	-	-	-	1	3	0.2
Economics	49*	386	39.8	63*	804	47.0
Fine Arts Architecture	11	93	9.5	4	7	0.4
Geography	5	101	10.3	8	99	5.9
History	9	30	3	15	29	1.7
Law	5	24	2.4	4	207	12.2
Linguistics	1	1	1.0	-	-	-
Mathematics	-	-	-	1	3	0.2
Social Psychology	-	13	1.3	1*	23	1.4
Sociology	8*	110	11.2	14*	368	21.7
Education	1	17	1.7	1	8	0.5
Totals	<u>117*</u>	<u>969</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>133*</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>100.0</u>

* Approximate figures. For explanatory notes, see next page.

Table 5.2 (explanatory notes)

This table was prepared by Mary Sullivan of the Canada Council staff who would like to thank Dr. J.B. Marshall of NRC and Mr. Z. Kay, Education Support Branch, Department of Secretary of State, for their cooperation.

The table is based on information collected for J.B. MacDonald et. al., op. cit. While it covers the same group of agencies as the original tables in the MacDonald Survey (Tables 4.7 and 4.8, pp. 81 - 91), it incorporates some adjustments:

- The total figure for the social sciences and humanities must be considered as an estimate; only those projects which could be clearly classified in these areas and which were carried out by university scholars have been included here.
- In some instances, projects fell within the social sciences and humanities but were carried out by M.A. candidates. These were not considered in this report.
- Some agencies did not provide details of the research contracts they awarded and one had to make some assumption regarding the subject of investigation. For example, in compiling Table 5.2, all the contracts reported by D.B.S. were considered to be in the field of Economics.

Table 5.3

Programme of Research Grants

Participation Rates in 1967/68 by Region

Region	Number of University Teachers 1967/68	Number of Applicants 1967/68	Participation Rate (Col. 2 as % of Col. 1)
West	2,552	195	7.6
Ontario	3,197	316	9.9
Quebec	1,660	124	7.5
Atlantic	834	33	4.0
<u>Total</u>	8,243	668	8.1

See Table 5.1 for explanatory notes.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The operation of a programme of grants involves two related phases. The process begins when an applicant submits a proposal for support. While the agency, in this case the Canada Council, establishes the framework within which it will consider requests, thus setting the boundaries of demand, it cannot determine the response to the programme within these boundaries. The pattern of applications reflects the needs and characteristics of the community for which the programme has been designed and, indirectly at least, the forces which have shaped the community itself.

Once the application has been received, Council policy becomes the determining factor. The proposal is judged according to the system established for evaluation and then accepted or rejected by administrative action. The pattern of awards may be looked upon as the Council's response to the pattern of demand. In the case of the grants programme, it represents the collective response of outside assessors, Council officers, members of the academic panels, and members of the Council proper.

In representing exhaustive statistical material on both requests and awards, the present report has attempted to shed light on both phases. Each pattern, in turn, was analysed according to two major characteristics: distribution by discipline and distribution in space. As a result, it was possible to draw conclusions regarding differences in the participation of various groups of scholars and to answer some questions about the operation of the system of evaluation.

making a broad distinction between humanities and social sciences, we discovered a stable relation between the two groups. Both grew rapidly over the four-year period and their share in total applications did not deviate much. Overall rates of success were also similar. The two groups differed in average project size, with social scientists on the average submitting larger proposals than humanists. More significantly, they also differed in their response to the programme. When applications were related to the size of the academic research community, social scientists showed higher participation rates than scholars in the humanities.

Breakdown of the data by discipline revealed some variation within each group. It was found, for example, that in 1967/68 sociology, political science, anthropology and history showed a more vigorous response to the programme than the other social sciences. Participation by economists appeared particularly low in that year, a fact which can perhaps be explained by the easy availability of contract research to scholars in this field. It was estimated that in 1967/68, 47 per cent of all contract research undertaken by social scientists for federal agencies was carried out by economists. While response was thus uneven, the analysis found little or no evidence for significant variations in success rates. In all probability, most such differences can be explained by variations in the size distribution within disciplines and concern about the existence of biases in the adjudication process would seem to be misplaced at this stage.

When looking at the regional pattern of applications, we discovered some significant changes over the four-year period. The West increased its share in the total, while Quebec's share decreased. However, Quebec's overall

participation in 1967/68, while lower than response in Ontario, was not far from the average. Only the Atlantic region really stayed behind the rest of Canada in programme response. Analysis of participation in 1967/68 thus leads to the conclusion that the regional distribution of applications reflects the characteristics and growth of the scholarly community in different parts of Canada. The level of participation closely parallels the proportion of university teachers holding doctoral degrees while changes in the overall share of applications would seem to be in line with the regional growth pattern of university staff in the social sciences and the humanities.

Every author who comes to the end of his report knows of one recommendation which he can safely make in conclusion. It is always acceptable to point out the need for more research. In calling for further work in this final paragraph, we do not mean to follow a dubious tradition. Rather, we want to point out that the present report will serve the Council best if it becomes the beginning, and perhaps the basis, of an on-going evaluation of programmes. While it is clear that some parts of the analysis could be greatly strengthened if work using the same approach were continued beyond the four-year period considered here, we hope that future work will go beyond our framework to include a discussion of programme results and output. We pointed out in the introduction that we consider our analysis a first step toward a complete evaluation. Now that a historical record of the programme's "take-off" phase and an analysis of distribution are available, the attack can perhaps be directed toward the second major task which must be accomplished for a full understanding of the programme's impact.

APPENDIX

Table A.1

Research Grants 1967/68

Applications by Discipline and Project Size*

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects**	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Anthropology</u>	3	5100	5	18995	11	9	120956	19	17	145051
<u>Archaeology</u>	4	5713	1	4960	-	-	-	5	5	10673
<u>Demography</u>	1	1150	-	-	6	2	57700	7	3	58850
<u>Economics</u>	17	21904	6	24075	17	11	132823	41	34	178802
<u>Fine Arts</u>										
Architecture	6	11009	-	-	4	4	48925	10	10	59934
Art History	7	9397	4	16160	5	5	45681	16	16	71238
Music	5	5375	1	5000	-	-	-	6	6	10375
<u>Geography</u>	11	17021	7	25484	9	9	75923	31	27	118428
<u>History</u>	75	111751	18	76160	23	13	126907	116	106	314818
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	-	-	-	-	4	1	14000	4	1	14000
<u>Language & Literature</u>										
Asian	2	2600	1	4560	1	1	11500	4	4	18660
Classics	8	10093	2	7966	-	-	-	10	10	18059
English	85	120325	8	28815	6	4	50987	99	97	200127
French	37	52482	4	12564	2	2	13170	43	43	78216
German	13	18206	2	7670	2	2	13070	17	17	38946
Italian	3	6552	1	2850	-	-	-	4	4	9402
Slavic (Russian)	7	11416	2	7100	-	-	-	9	9	18516
Spanish	7	10923	2	6454	-	-	-	9	9	17377
<u>Law</u>	3	6617	2	7060	6	4	71723	12	9	85400
<u>Linguistics</u>	4	5542	3	9200	8	6	80081	15	13	94823
<u>Mathematics</u>	-	-	-	-	2	2	50400	2	2	50400
<u>Philosophy</u>	24	35565	9	33433	4	2	14848	37	35	83846
<u>Political Science</u>	35	52871	13	48296	16	13	251157	64	61	352324
<u>Social Psychology</u>	10	19671	8	29759	21	17	175166	39	35	224596

See notes on next page.

.../

Table A.1 (cont.)

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of ^{**} Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Sociology</u>	31	54126	13	47491	35	22	260233	80	66	361850
<u>Other Humanities</u>	5	9055	2	7895	3	3	34200	11	10	51150
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	10	14667	4	17900	11	8	66771	25	22	99338
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>619131</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>449847</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1716221</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>2785199</u>

* In the case of successful applications, classification is based on the size of the final award.

** All projects involve one professor only except:

Economics	- 1 project involves 2 professors
Geography	- 1 project involves 5 professors
Law	- 1 project involves 2 professors
Sociology	- 1 project involves 2 professors
Other Humanities	- 1 project involves 2 professors.

Table A.2

Research Grants 1967/68

Awards by Discipline and Project Size

Discipline	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of * Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Anthropology</u>	3	5100	5	18995	7	7	83621	15	15	107716
<u>Archaeology</u>	4	5713	1	4960	-	-	-	5	5	10673
<u>Demography</u>	1	1150	-	-	1	1	6000	2	2	7150
<u>Economics</u>	16	20964	6	24075	12	6	88380	35	28	133419
<u>Fine Arts</u>										
Architecture	4	7769	-	-	1	1	7965	5	5	15734
Art History	7	9397	3	13160	4	4	38505	14	14	61062
Music	5	5375	1	5000	-	-	-	6	6	10375
<u>Geography</u>	11	17021	5	19429	6	6	49204	22	22	85654
<u>History</u>	67	96932	15	61705	21	10	88057	103	92	246694
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	-	-	-	-	4	1	14000	4	1	14000
<u>Language & Literature</u>										
Asian	1	1100	1	4560	1	1	11500	3	3	17160
Classics	8	10093	2	7966	-	-	-	10	10	18059
English	80	111438	8	28815	5	3	35767	93	91	176020
French	37	52482	4	12564	1	1	7800	42	42	72846
German	13	18206	2	7670	2	2	13070	17	17	38946
Italian	3	6552	1	2850	-	-	-	4	4	9402
Slavic (Russian)	5	8358	2	7100	-	-	-	7	7	15458
Spanish	6	8523	2	6454	-	-	-	8	8	14977
<u>Law</u>	3	6617	2	7060	6	4	71723	12	9	85400
<u>Linguistics</u>	3	4061	3	9200	5	5	67800	11	11	81061
<u>Mathematics</u>	-	-	-	-	2	2	50400	2	2	50400
<u>Philosophy</u>	22	32033	8	30388	1	1	6098	31	31	68519
<u>Political Science</u>	32	47936	9	33352	13	10	203132	54	51	284420
<u>Social Psychology</u>	10	19671	6	22029	18	14	139566	34	30	181266

* See note on next page.

Table A.2 (cont.)

	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects *	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Sociology</u>	28	46231	11	38311	20	12	133722	60	51	218264
<u>Other Humanities</u>	4	6555	1	4280	2	2	15600	8	7	26435
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	9	12617	1	4355	8	5	33771	18	15	50743
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>382</u>	<u>561894</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>374278</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>1165681</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>2101853</u>

* Each project involved one scholar only except for the following disciplines where one extra researcher was involved: Economics, Law, Sociology, and Other Humanities.

Table A.3

Research Grants 1968/69

Applications by Discipline and Project Size

Discipline	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects [*]	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Anthropology</u>	16	40,962	5	23,624	17	13	160,532	38	34	225,118
<u>Archaeology</u>	10	15,375	1	4,000	7	5	46,379	18	16	65,754
<u>Demography</u>	5	11,645	1	3,950	2	1	17,000	8	7	32,595
<u>Economics</u>	38	107,461	13	50,405	33	19	388,200	84	70	546,066
<u>Fine Arts</u>										
Architecture	5	9,251	3	8,378	1	1	18,062	9	9	35,691
Art History	15	25,489	6	25,326	1	1	8,083	22	22	58,898
Music	9	11,211	-	-	7	2	54,515	16	11	65,726
<u>Geography</u>	12	22,792	8	31,372	21	15	186,188	41	35	240,352
<u>History</u>	127	208,651	27	95,229	16	13	177,895	170	167	481,775
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Language & Literature</u>										
Asian	7	11,649	1	4,297	2	2	27,770	10	10	43,716
Classics	19	31,426	-	-	5	3	22,996	24	22	54,422
English	91	137,931	15	58,088	11	8	75,717	117	114	271,736
French	46	80,483	6	20,236	2	2	13,612	54	54	114,331
German	18	25,912	2	7,390	-	-	-	20	20	33,302
Italian	3	4,800	-	-	1	1	6,500	4	4	11,300
Slavic (Russian)	11	17,234	2	7,625	1	1	5,788	14	14	30,647
Spanish	14	25,535	4	14,314	2	1	5,097	20	19	44,946
<u>Law</u>	8	10,394	4	15,791	13	8	149,332	25	20	175,517
<u>Linguistics</u>	13	19,934	7	27,499	16	15	214,501	36	35	261,934
<u>Mathematics</u>	-	-	2	7,755	-	-	-	2	2	7,755
<u>Philosophy</u>	21	29,673	4	13,930	2	2	19,904	27	27	63,507
<u>Political Science</u>	35	61,253	8	31,151	17	11	200,596	61	54	293,000
<u>Social Psychology</u>	11	24,978	12	48,465	21	19	239,976	44	42	313,419
<u>Sociology</u>	31	53,223	18	73,004	42	33	512,835	91	82	639,062
<u>Other Humanities</u>	4	6,122	1	5,000	-	-	-	5	5	11,122
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	3	4,150	2	8,912	2	2	34,240	7	7	47,302
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>997,534</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>585,741</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>2,585,718</u>	<u>967</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>

* Each project involved one scholar only except in Political Science. For other note see Table A.1 (p.71).

Table A.4

Research Grants 1968/69

Awards by Discipline and Project Size

Discipline	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects*	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
<u>Anthropology</u>	12	21,380	5	19,091	14	10	123,498	31	27	163,969
<u>Archaeology</u>	10	15,375	1	4,000	3	3	23,911	14	14	43,286
<u>Demography</u>	5	11,645	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	11,645
<u>Economics</u>	35	63,805	11	41,865	25	13	157,612	71	59	263,282
<u>Fine Arts</u>										
Architecture	4	7,251	1	2,585	-	-	-	5	5	9,836
Art History	13	22,939	5	18,695	1	1	7,527	19	19	49,161
Music	8	10,785	-	-	7	2	44,665	15	10	55,450
<u>Geography</u>	10	18,392	7	25,505	14	10	117,760	31	27	161,657
<u>History</u>	114	187,991	24	82,127	13	10	98,719	151	148	368,837
<u>Industrial Relations</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Language & Literature</u>										
Asian	5	9,277	1	4,297	2	2	27,270	8	8	40,844
Classics	18	28,926	-	-	4	2	16,833	22	20	45,759
English	80	123,556	12	40,278	9	6	59,089	101	98	222,923
French	45	68,800	5	17,336	1	1	5,600	51	51	91,736
German	16	21,905	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	21,905
Italian	3	4,800	-	-	1	1	6,500	4	4	11,300
Slavic (Russian)	11	17,234	2	7,625	-	-	-	13	13	24,859
Spanish	13	23,060	4	14,314	-	-	-	17	17	37,374
<u>Law</u>	8	10,394	3	12,156	13	8	149,332	24	19	171,882
<u>Linguistics</u>	12	17,434	6	20,777	12	11	174,775	30	29	212,986
<u>Mathematics</u>	-	-	1	4,355	-	-	-	1	1	4,355
<u>Philosophy</u>	19	24,726	3	9,260	1	1	12,333	23	23	46,319
<u>Political Science</u>	29	44,258	6	21,355	13	8	143,676	49	43	209,289
<u>Social Psychology</u>	9	19,917	10	41,540	17	15	181,843	36	34	243,300
<u>Sociology</u>	29	47,993	14	53,783	30	23	276,594	73	66	378,370
<u>Other Humanities</u>	3	5,322	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5,322
<u>Other Social Sciences</u>	3	4,000	1	3,912	-	-	-	4	4	7,912
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>514</u>	<u>831,165</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>444,856</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>1,627,537</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

* Each project involved one scholar only except in Political Science.

Table A.5

Research Grants 1967/68

Applications by University of Affiliation and Project Size*

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects**	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
U.B.C.	29	44,237		12,529	7	6	61,308	40	39	118,074
Simon Fraser	11	12,979	3	12,366	7	4	33,051	21	18	58,396
Victoria	3	5,065	2	6,180	2	2	17,000	7	7	28,245
Other post-secondary	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	400
PRAIRIES										
Alberta	10	16,825	9	33,938	13	13	147,688	36	32	198,451
Brandon	2	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,400
Calgary	21	35,067	13	47,619	6	6	41,915	40	40	124,601
Lethbridge	5	6,725	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	6,725
Manitoba	15	22,508	3	10,966	8	6	61,716	26	24	95,190
Saskatchewan	17	28,925	3	10,210	1	1	7,250	21	21	46,385
ONTARIO										
Brock	4	5,922	-	-	1	1	31,665	5	5	37,587
Carleton	12	18,874	2	6,931	4	1	8,000	18	15	33,805
Guelph	8	9,385	6	21,534	2	2	25,055	16	16	55,974
Lakehead	-	-	1	4,200	-	-	-	1	1	4,200
Laurentian	2	2,555	2	8,881	-	-	-	4	4	11,436
McMaster	11	20,432	3	9,825	7	5	81,160	21	19	111,417
Ottawa	12	19,302	4	14,780	6	5	48,501	22	21	82,583
Saint Paul	2	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,050
Queen's	20	25,156	4	17,419	10	5	99,831	34	29	142,406
Royal Military College	3	4,061	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4,061
Toronto	40	56,393	9	37,528	18	15	160,522	68	64	254,443
St. Michael's	-	-	1	2,750	-	-	-	1	1	2,750
Victoria	1	1,556	-	-	1	1	5,800	2	2	7,356
Trent	5	8,045	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8,045
Waterloo	12	20,548	4	15,675	7	7	45,582	23	23	81,805
Waterloo Lutheran	2	4,638	-	-	1	1	5,750	3	3	10,388
Western Ontario	22	26,158	6	25,724	7	4	51,890	35	32	103,772
Huron	1	1,102	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,102
Windsor	7	9,705	1	4,171	3	1	9,800	11	9	23,676
York	18	26,667	6	18,706	17	8	166,391	41	32	211,764
Other post-secondary	2	2,640	1	3,885	1	1	9,645	4	4	16,170

See notes on next page.

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Table A.5 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects**	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
QUEBEC										
Laval	9	12,805	2	7,950	4	4	81,225	15	15	101,980
McGill	33	50,864	6	22,848	11	10	85,978	52	49	159,690
Montreal	14	20,930	5	18,637	27	14	204,283	46	33	243,850
Loyola	3	2,775	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2,775
Sherbrooke	1	2,117	-	-	4	2	51,500	5	3	53,617
Sir George Williams	4	7,572	2	9,570	1	1	8,080	7	7	25,222
ATLANTIC										
Dalhousie	5	7,085	1	3,200	2	2	19,130	8	8	29,415
Memorial	3	6,500	1	3,600	1	1	7,500	5	5	17,600
Moncton	1	1,900	1	3,045	-	-	-	2	2	4,945
Mount Allison	1	2,326	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,326
New Brunswick	11	12,912	1	3,615	1	1	20,350	13	13	36,877
Nova Scotia										
Technical College	2	4,194	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,194
Prince of Wales	1	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,400
St. Francis Xavier	2	2,280	1	3,000	-	-	-	3	3	5,280
Saint Mary's	1	800	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	800
Other post-secondary	1	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,200
OTHER	23	39,151	11	48,565	16	10	118,655	51	44	206,371
TOTAL	<u>413</u>	<u>619,131</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>449,847</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>1,716,221</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>671</u>	<u>2,785,199</u>

* In the case of successful applications, classification is based on the size of the final award.

** All projects involve one scholar only except:

Alberta - 1 project involved 5 scholars
 Toronto - 1 project involved 2 scholars
 McGill - 2 projects involved 2 scholars
 Other - 1 project involved 2 scholars.

Table A.6

Research Grants 1967/68

Awards by University of Affiliation and Project Size

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects *	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
U.B.C.	26	38,189	4	12,529	6	5	48,708	36	35	99,426
Simon Fraser	11	12,979	3	12,366	2	2	15,397	16	16	40,742
Victoria	1	2,500	2	6,180	2	2	17,000	5	5	25,680
Other post-secondary	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	400
PRAIRIES.										
Alberta	10	16,825	8	31,213	11	11	102,993	29	29	151,031
Brandon	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	400
Calgary	18	30,977	12	44,619	2	2	12,254	32	32	87,850
Lethbridge	4	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	5,350
Manitoba	14	21,308	2	7,966	4	3	21,666	20	19	50,940
Saskatchewan	15	23,925	2	7,210	1	1	7,250	18	18	38,385
ONTARIO										
Brock	3	4,202	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4,202
Carleton	11	17,393	2	6,931	4	1	8,000	17	14	32,324
Guelph	7	8,385	5	21,534	-	-	-	13	13	29,919
Lakehead	-	-	1	4,200	-	-	-	1	1	4,200
Laurentian	1	400	2	8,881	-	-	-	3	3	9,281
McMaster	11	20,432	3	9,825	3	3	60,997	17	17	91,254
Ottawa	11	17,925	2	6,950	5	4	38,705	18	17	63,580
Saint Paul	2	3,050	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,050
Queen's	20	25,156	4	17,419	10	5	99,831	34	29	142,406
Royal Military College	3	4,061	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4,061
Toronto	40	56,393	9	37,528	18	15	160,522	68	64	254,443
St. Michael's	-	-	1	2,750	-	-	-	1	1	2,750
Victoria	1	1,556	-	-	1	1	5,800	2	2	7,356
Trent	5	8,045	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8,045
Waterloo	12	18,703	3	10,675	7	7	45,582	22	22	74,960
Waterloo Lutheran	1	2,220	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,220
Western Ontario	22	26,158	5	21,424	7	4	51,890	34	31	99,472
Huron	1	1,102	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,102
Windsor	7	9,705	1	4,171	3	1	9,800	11	9	23,676
York	15	21,567	5	16,072	15	6	139,621	35	26	177,260
Other post-secondary	2	2,640	1	3,885	1	1	9,645	4	4	16,170

See note on next page

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Table A.6 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects*	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
QUEBEC										
Laval	9	12,805	2	7,950	3	3	72,355	14	14	93,110
McGill	30	42,928	6	21,368	6	6	54,838	44	42	119,134
Montreal	14	20,930	4	15,307	14	8	88,277	32	26	124,514
Loyola	3	2,775	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2,775
Sherbrooke	1	2,117	-	-	4	2	51,500	5	3	53,617
Sir George Williams	3	5,072	1	4,960	-	-	-	4	4	10,032
ATLANTIC										
Dalhousie	5	7,085	1	3,200	1	1	10,000	7	7	20,285
Memorial	3	6,500	1	3,600	-	-	-	4	4	10,100
Moncton	1	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,900
Mount Allison	1	2,326	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,326
New Brunswick	11	12,912	1	3,615	1	1	-	12	12	16,527
Nova Scotia Technical College	2	4,194	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,400
Prince of Wales	1	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,400
St. Francis Xavier	1	780	1	3,000	-	-	-	2	2	3,780
Saint Mary's	1	800	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	800
Other post-secondary	1	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,400
OTHER	19	33,024	4	16,950	10	4	33,050	34	27	83,024
TOTAL	<u>382</u>	<u>561,894</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>374,278</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>1,165,681</u>	<u>625</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>2,101,853</u>

* Each project involved one scholar only with the following exceptions:

10 scholars were involved in the University of Toronto's 9 projects of \$2,500 to \$5,000;

8 scholars were involved in the McGill University's 6 projects of \$2,500 to \$5,000;

21 scholars were involved in the 20 projects of less than \$2,500 which are classified as "other"

Table A.7

Research Grants 1968/69

Applications by University of Affiliation and Project Size

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
British Columbia	36	62,421	14	61,115	13	10	108,443	63	60	231,979
Notre Dame	1	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,000
Simon Fraser	17	30,519	12	48,208	1	1	6,210	30	30	84,937
Victoria	9	29,946	4	12,535	5	5	54,251	18	18	96,732
Other post-secondary	2	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,650
PRAIRIES										
Alberta	23	42,538	5	18,476	30	21	344,637	58	49	405,651
Brandon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calgary	24	43,141	8	33,062	7	6	63,930	39	38	140,133
Lethbridge	2	3,500	1	3,800	1	1	5,879	4	4	13,179
Manitoba	8	11,573	7	28,829	7	6	95,504	22	21	135,906
St. Paul's	-	-	1	4,130	-	-	-	1	1	4,130
Saskatchewan	17	29,375	2	7,862	2	2	33,686	21	21	70,923
Winnipeg	2	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,000
ONTARIO										
Brock	2	2,010	1	3,660	1	1	27,010	4	4	32,680
Carleton	18	65,112	2	6,245	11	9	99,013	31	29	170,370
Guelph	14	22,850	4	14,112	-	-	-	18	18	36,962
Lakehead	2	3,076	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,076
Laurentian	4	4,683	2	9,950	5	2	40,670	11	8	55,303
McMaster	17	26,204	6	24,559	5	4	33,790	28	27	84,553
Ottawa	23	43,361	5	18,021	6	3	37,007	34	31	98,389
Saint Paul	2	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,400
Queen's	22	38,606	6	25,218	10	4	66,290	39	32	130,114
Royal Military College	7	9,528	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	9,528
Toronto	67	108,891	16	62,893	21	17	265,110	104	100	436,894
St. Michael's	1	1,500	1	2,522	-	-	-	2	2	4,022
Trinity	2	3,976	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,976
Victoria	9	10,924	1	3,912	1	1	6,100	11	11	20,936
Trent	13	23,593	-	-	1	1	18,500	14	14	42,093
Waterloo	15	32,140	7	28,939	9	8	93,201	31	30	154,320
St. Jerome's	1	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,500
Waterloo Lutheran	2	3,334	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,334
Western Ontario	28	42,474	3	10,680	4	4	35,244	35	35	88,398

See notes on next page.

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Table A.7 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
Huron	1	1,008	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,008
Windsor	12	17,550	-	-	5	3	22,186	17	15	39,736
York	24	39,410	7	26,447	13	7	151,552	44	38	217,409
Other post-secondary	2	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2,900
QUEBEC										
Bishop's	4	6,398	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	6,398
Laval	14	25,674	-	-	6	5	73,670	20	19	99,344
McGill	35	53,897	6	22,610	23	15	210,691	64	56	287,198
Montreal	15	23,602	9	31,774	20	14	301,256	44	38	356,632
Loyola	4	7,051	-	-	1	1	9,000	5	5	16,051
Marianopolis	1	2,415	-	-	1	1	5,860	2	2	8,275
Sherbrooke	-	-	-	-	2	2	24,600	2	2	24,600
Sir George Williams	5	9,144	-	-	4	4	84,698	9	9	93,842
Other post-secondary	3	5,051	1	2,989	-	-	-	4	4	8,040
ATLANTIC										
Acadia	1	2,495	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,495
Dalhousie	7	10,290	2	5,352	1	1	8,799	10	10	24,441
Memorial	4	4,275	3	9,660	7	3	32,375	14	10	46,310
Moncton	2	5,000	-	-	2	2	36,891	4	4	41,891
Mount Allison	2	4,220	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,220
New Brunswick	12	15,453	2	5,203	-	-	-	14	14	20,656
Nova Scotia Technical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince of Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	1	1,006	2	6,142	-	-	-	3	3	7,148
Saint Mary's	2	1,271	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,271
Other post-secondary	1	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,500
OTHER										
	30	46,099	12	46,796	17	14	189,665	59	56	282,560
TOTAL	<u>572</u>	<u>997,534</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>585,741</u>	<u>242</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>2,585,718</u>	<u>967</u>	<u>902</u>	<u>4,168,993</u>

* All projects involved one scholar, except Queen's where one project involved 2 scholars.

** All projects involved one scholar only.

For other note see table A.1 (p. 71).

Table A.8

Research Grants 1968/69

Awards by University of Affiliation and Project Size

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects *	Amount	No. of Projects **	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
BRITISH COLUMBIA										
British Columbia	36	62,211	13	50,082	6	5	33,040	55	54	145,333
Notre Dame	1	1,920	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,920
Simon Fraser	15	27,641	8	30,342	-	-	-	23	23	57,983
Victoria	7	13,401	2	6,145	4	4	44,582	13	13	64,128
Other post-secondary	2	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,650
PRAIRIES										
Alberta	19	36,373	3	9,828	18	12	144,604	40	34	190,805
Brandon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calgary	22	38,467	5	19,987	6	5	50,986	33	32	109,440
Lethbridge	2	3,500	1	3,800	-	-	-	3	3	7,300
Manitoba	8	11,573	6	21,575	3	3	35,107	17	17	68,255
St. Paul's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saskatchewan	12	19,738	1	2,862	1	1	5,426	14	14	28,026
Winnipeg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ONTARIO										
Brock	2	2,010	1	3,660	1	1	9,000	4	4	14,670
Carleton	17	24,538	2	6,245	8	7	69,965	27	26	100,748
Guelph	10	15,658	4	14,025	-	-	-	14	14	29,683
Lakehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laurentian	4	4,683	2	8,240	4	1	24,840	10	7	37,763
McMaster	17	26,204	6	21,359	3	2	15,920	26	25	63,483
Ottawa	22	40,388	5	18,021	5	2	18,667	32	29	77,076
Saint Paul	1	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,900
Queen's	20	31,148	6	21,718	9	3	44,900	36	29	97,766
Royal Military College	7	9,528	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	9,528
Toronto	63	103,441	16	61,071	20	16	230,909	99	95	395,421
St. Michael's	1	1,500	1	2,522	-	-	-	2	2	4,022
Trinity	2	3,976	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3,976
Victoria	8	8,394	1	3,912	1	1	6,100	10	10	18,406
Trent	13	23,593	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	23,593
Waterloo	13	19,823	6	24,384	7	6	55,778	26	25	99,985
St. Jerome's	1	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,500
Waterloo Lutheran	2	2,904	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2,904
Western Ontario	27	41,803	2	7,780	4	4	34,744	33	33	84,327
Huron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor	11	16,190	-	-	4	2	13,341	15	13	29,531
York	23	38,239	7	26,447	9	5	78,642	39	35	143,328
Other post-secondary	1	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1,450

See notes on next page.

Table A.8 (cont.)

University of Affiliation	Up to \$2500		\$2501 to \$5000		Over \$5000			Total		
	No. of Projects *	Amount	No. of Projects **	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount	No. of Scholars	No. of Projects	Amount
QUEBEC										
Bishop's	3	4,813	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4,813
Laval	12	20,649	-	-	6	5	73,670	18	17	94,319
McGill	32	49,587	5	18,270	21	13	192,300	58	50	260,157
Montreal	14	21,602	8	28,506	17	13	239,220	39	35	289,328
Loyola	4	7,051	-	-	1	1	9,000	5	5	16,051
Marianopolis	1	2,415	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,415
Sherbrooke	-	-	-	-	1	1	15,750	1	1	15,750
Sir George Williams	4	7,602	-	-	1	1	7,000	5	5	14,602
Other post-secondary	3	5,051	1	2,989	-	-	-	4	4	8,040
ATLANTIC										
Acadia	1	2,495	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2,495
Dalhousie	6	7,800	2	5,352	1	1	8,799	9	9	21,951
Memorial	4	4,275	2	6,660	7	3	32,375	13	9	43,310
Moncton	2	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5,000
Mount Allison	2	4,220	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4,220
New Brunswick	11	13,646	2	5,203	-	-	-	13	13	18,849
Nova Scotia										
Technical College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince of Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Francis Xavier	1	1,006	1	3,368	-	-	-	2	2	4,374
Saint Mary's	2	1,271	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1,271
Other post-secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	23	34,338	3	10,503	12	9	132,872	38	35	177,713
TOTAL	<u>514</u>	<u>831,165</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>444,856</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>1,627,537</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>2,903,558</u>

* All projects involved one scholar only except Queen's where one project involved 2 scholars.

** All projects involved one scholar only.



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